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RAND McNALLY

PHILADELPHIA GUIDE



TO PLACES OF INTEREST
IN THE
CITY AND ENVIRONS

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

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RAND McNALLY

92
450
PHILADELPHIA GUIDE

TO THE
CITY AND ENVIRONS

WITH
MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS



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RAND McNALLY

PHILADELPHIA GUIDE

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Liberty Bell
Independence Hall
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PHILADELPHIA

The city of Philadelphia, with a population of 1,549,008, covers an area of 129 square miles and includes the county of the same name. In size it is the third city of the United States and the ninth of the world. The limits extend 14 miles north and south and 7 miles from the eastern to the western boundary. There are about 350,000 buildings in Philadelphia, of which about 315,000 are dwellings. The city is washed

by two rivers, the Delaware and Schuylkill, both navigable for large craft to the port of Philadelphia.

The city, which was formed in 1854 by the merging of 9 districts, 13 townships, and 6 boroughs, is now divided into 47 wards. In addition to the large number of people resident within the city limits, more than half a million persons whose homes are in the suburbs have business interests in the city.

The suburban territory, surrounding Philadelphia in a semicircle from northeast to southwest, is celebrated for its attractiveness. The lay of the land and the natural scenic beauties have been enriched by the construction and maintenance of handsome country homes and grounds of great beauty and extent. The most beautiful of these suburbs may be seen along the suburban section of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Germantown and Chestnut Hill branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

Philadelphia has some 1,500 miles of paved streets and 500 miles of well-built roads in the suburban sections.

As laid out by its founder, William Penn, the city comprised but a small portion of the area it now covers, but in the city's expansion, Penn's street plan has been followed with but few exceptions, notably in the continuation of old highways of travel. Ridge Ave., Germantown Ave., Frankford Ave., Kensington Ave., Passyunk Ave., Moyamensing Ave., Lancaster Ave, and Woodland Ave. are such old roads, which extend diagonally through the otherwise rectangular network of streets.

In Frankford, Germantown, Manayunk, and Kensington



Chestnut Looking West from 5th Street
Page 30

also, the regularity of the streets has been deviated from, but throughout the greater part of the city the streets extend north and south from Market St., and west from the Delaware River, at almost equal distances apart. The east and west streets, with but few exceptions, are named; the north and south streets are numbered. First St., is known as Front St., and Fourteenth St., as Broad St. Between the regular numbered streets are many half-block and quarter-block streets which are named.

That part of the city lying above Market St. is termed North Philadelphia, and that below it South Philadelphia. The buildings fronting on the numerically named streets are numbered in a rising scale both north and south from Market St., so that corresponding figures in these directions are found at almost equal distances from Market St. Thus, No. 400 north and No. 400 south are four squares, or about half a mile, above and below Market St. The blocks between the main intersecting streets are called squares, and are nearly, though not quite square in shape, as the sides extending north and south are a little longer than those running east and west. As a result, along the numerically named streets, about eight squares usually constitute a mile, while

there are ten squares to the mile along the named thoroughfares. Each square is supposed to contain 100 buildings. Whether or not this is the case, every new square begins with another hundred, odd numbers being placed on the north side and even numbers on the south side of named streets, and on the east and west sides respectively of numbered streets. No matter where a person may be on a named street running from the Delaware to or beyond the Schuylkill, the numbers on the houses will give instant and accurate information as to his whereabouts. For instance, 1014 Chestnut St. is between Tenth and Eleventh streets; or, to explain in another manner, if a person on Chestnut, or on any one of the streets running parallel to it, wishes to go to Tenth St. and sees that the numbers are in the thirteen hundreds, he will have to walk between two and three squares in the direction of the descending numbers, until number 1000 is reached. North and south along the numerically named streets, each square is numbered in the same manner.



Chestnut Looking West from 9th Street
U. S. Post Office in Foreground

STREET DIRECTORY

North from Market Street

South from Market Street

	NUMBER		NUMBER
Market St.....	1	Market St.....	1
Filbert St.....		Minor St.....	
Commerce St.....		Ranstead St.....	
Church St.....		Ludlow St.....	
Arch St.....	100	Chestnut St.....	100
Cherry St.....		Sansom St.....	
Race St.....	200	Library St.....	
Florist St.....		Dock St.....	
New St.....		Walnut St.....	200
Spring St.....		Locust St.....	
Winter St.....		Spruce St.....	300
Vine St.....	300	De Lancey St.....	
Wood St.....		Pine St.....	400
Carlton St.....		Addison St.....	
Callowhill St.....	400	Lombard St.....	500
Willow St.....		Gaskill St.....	
Noble St.....		South St.....	600
Hamilton St.....		Kater St.....	
Buttonwood St.....	500	Bainbridge St.....	700
Spring Garden St.....		Fitzwater St.....	
Brandywine St.....		Catharine St.....	800
Green St.....	600	Queen St.....	
Mt. Vernon St.....		Christian St.....	900
Wallace St.....		Montrose St.....	
Melon St.....		Carpenter St.....	1000
Fairmount Ave.....	700	Washington Ave.....	1100
Brown St.....	800	Ellsworth St.....	
Parrish St.....		Annin St.....	
Poplar St.....	900	Federal St.....	1200
Laurel St.....		Manton St.....	
Girard Ave.....	1200	Wharton St.....	1300
Stiles St.....		Sears St.....	
Thompson St.....	1300	Earp St.....	
Seybert St.....		Reed St.....	1400
Master St.....	1400	Wilder St.....	
Sharswood St.....		Dickinson St.....	1500
Jefferson St.....	1500	Greenwich St.....	
Redner St.....		Tasker St.....	1600
Oxford St.....	1600	Mountain St.....	
Turner St.....		Morris St.....	1700
Columbia Ave.....	1700	Pierce St.....	
Montgomery Ave.....	1800	Moore St.....	1800
Berks St.....		Siegel St.....	
Monument St.....	1900	Mifflin St.....	1900
Norris St.....	2000	Dudley St.....	
Page St.....		McKean St.....	2000
Fontain St.....		Emily St.....	
Diamond St.....	2100	Snyder Ave.....	2100
Edgely St.....		Cantrell St.....	
Susquehanna Ave.....	2200	Jackson St.....	2200
Dauphin St.....	2300	Tree St.....	
Dakota St.....		Wolf St.....	2300
York St.....	2400	Durfor St.....	
Boston Ave.....		Ritner St.....	2400

North from Market Street—Continued

	NUMBER
Cumberland St.....	2500
Sergeant St.....	
Huntingdon St.....	2600
Oakdale St.....	
Lehigh Ave.....	2700
Saltzer St.....	
Somerset St.....	2800
Auburn St.....	
Cambria St.....	2900
Monmouth St.....	
Indiana Ave.....	3000
Clearfield St.....	3100
Allegheny Ave.....	3200
Westmoreland St.....	3300
Ontario St.....	3400
Tioga St.....	3500
Venango St.....	3600
Erie Ave.....	3700
Butler St.....	3800
Pike St.....	3900
Luzerne St.....	4000
Roxborough St.....	4100
Juniata St.....	4200
Bristol St.....	4300
Cayuga St.....	4400
Wingohocking St.....	4500
Courtland St.....	4600
Wyoming Ave.....	4700
Louden St.....	4800
Rockland St.....	4900
Ruscomb St.....	5000
Lindley St.....	5100
Duncannon St.....	5200
Fisher's Ave.....	5300

South from Market Street—Continued

	NUMBER
Porter St.....	2500
Shunk St.....	2600
Oregon Ave.....	2700
Johnston St.....	2800
Bigler St.....	2900
Pollock St.....	3000
Packer St.....	3100
Curtin St.....	3200
Geary St.....	3300
Hartranft St.....	3400
Hoyt St.....	3500
Thirty-Sixth Ave.....	3600
Thirty-Seventh Ave.....	3700
Thirty-Eighth Ave.....	3800
Thirty-Ninth Ave.....	3900
Fortieth Ave.....	4000
Forty-First Ave.....	4100
Forty-Second Ave.....	4200
Forty-Third Ave.....	4300
Forty-Fourth Ave.....	4400
Forty-Fifth Ave.....	4500
Government Ave.....	4600
League Island.....	4700

West from Front Street

	NUMBER
Front St.....	100
Hope St.....	
Howard St.....	
Letitia St.....	
Waterloo St.....	
New Market St.....	
Mascher St.....	
Mutter St.....	
Hancock St.....	
Palethorp St.....	
Tilgham St.....	
Second St.....	200
Philip St.....	
Dilman St.....	
Strawberry St.....	
Bank St.....	
Bread St.....	
American St.....	

	NUMBER
Bodine St.....	
Third St.....	300
Bank Ave.....	
Walnut Place.....	
Galloway St.....	
Orianna St.....	
Fourth St.....	400
York Ave.....	
Leithgow St.....	
Lawrence St.....	
Orkney St.....	
Fifth St.....	500
Reese St.....	
Randolph St.....	
Fairhill St.....	
Sixth St.....	600
Wendle St.....	
Marshall St.....	

West from Front Street—Continued		West from Front Street—Continued	
	NUMBER		NUMBER
Sheridan St.....		Nineteenth St.....	1900
Seventh St.....	700	West Logan Sq.....	
Beulah St.....		Priscilla St.....	
Franklin St.....		Garnet St.....	
Perth St.....		Uber St.....	
Eighth St.....	800	Opal St.....	
Mildred St.....		Twentieth St.....	2000
Darien St.....		Donath St.....	
Schell St.....		Corinthian St.....	
Ninth St.....	900	Windsor St.....	
Percy St.....		Woodstock St.....	
Hutchinson St.....		Capitol St.....	
Delhi St.....		Lambert St.....	
Tenth St.....	1000	Clarissa St.....	
Alder St.....		Twenty-First St.....	2100
Warnock St.....		Norwood St.....	
Clifton St.....		Van Pelt St.....	
Eleventh St.....	1100	Beechwood St.....	
Jessup St.....		Twenty-Second St.....	2200
Marvine St.....		Croskey St.....	
Sartain St.....		Twenty-Third St.....	2300
Goodman St.....		Bousall St.....	
Twelfth St.....	1200	Judson St.....	
Fawn St.....		Bucknell St.....	
Camac St.....		Twenty-Fourth St.....	2400
Iseminger St.....		Ringgold St.....	
Thirteenth St.....	1300	Taylor St.....	
Clarion St.....		Twenty-Fifth St.....	2500
Juniper St.....		Stillman St.....	
Park Ave.....		Bambrey St.....	
Watts St.....		Twenty-Sixth St.....	2600
Broad St.....	1400	Bailey St.....	
Rosewood St.....		Taney St.....	
Carlisle St.....		Chang St.....	
Burns St.....		Twent-Seventh St.....	2700
Fifteenth St.....	1500	Etting St.....	
Hicks St.....		Marston St.....	
Sydenham St.....		Pennock St.....	
Mole St.....		Twenty-Eighth St.....	2800
Sixteenth St.....	1600	Newkirk St.....	
Pulaski Ave.....		Dover St.....	
Bancroft St.....		Twenty-Ninth St.....	2900
Wilmington St.....		Hollywood St.....	
Smedley St.....		Myrtlewood St.....	
Chadwick St.....		Thirtieth St.....	3000
Seventeenth St.....	1700	Corlies St.....	
Perkiomen St.....		Stanley St.....	
Colorado St.....		Thirty-First St.....	3100
Bouvier St.....		Napa St.....	
Cameron St.....		Patton St.....	
Eighteenth.....	1800	Thirty-Second St.....	3200
Orr St.....		Natrona St.....	
Cleveland St.....		Douglass St.....	
Gratz St.....		Thirty-Third St.....	3300
Dorrance St.....		Spangler St.....	

West from Front Street—Continued	
	NUMBER
Thirty-Fourth St.....	3400
Shedwick St.....	
Warfield St.....	
Thirty-Fifth St.....	3500
Harmony St.....	
Grove St.....	
Thirty-Sixth St.....	3600
McAlpin St.....	
Thirty-Seventh St.....	3700
De Kalb St.....	
Thirty-Eighth St.....	3800
Lowber St.....	
Saunders St.....	
Thirty-Ninth St.....	3900
State St.....	
Sloan St.....	
Union St.....	
Fortieth St.....	4000
Wiota St.....	
Preston St.....	
Budd St.....	
Forty-First St.....	4100
Palm St.....	
Holly St.....	
Forty-Second St.....	4200
St. Mark's Sq.....	
Brooklyn St.....	
Hutton St.....	
Forty-Third St.....	4300
Pallas St.....	
Forty-Fourth St.....	4400
Belmont St.....	
Mica St.....	
Lex St.....	
Forty-Fifth St.....	4500
Melville St.....	
Forty-Sixth St.....	4600
Jane St.....	
Markoe St.....	
May St.....	
Farragut Terrace.....	
Gray's Ferry Ave.....	
Forty-Seventh.....	4700
Moss St.....	
Forty-Eighth St.....	4800
Fallon St.....	
Hanson St.....	
Forty-Ninth St.....	4900
Greylock St.....	
St. Bernard St.....	
Fiftieth St.....	5000
Farson St.....	
Dearborne St.....	
Fifty-First St.....	5100

West from Front Street—Continued	
	NUMBER
Paxson St.....	
Creighton St.....	
Ramsey St.....	
Fifty-Second St.....	5200
Wilton St.....	
Aberdeen St.....	
Lindenwood St.....	
Fifty-Third.....	5300
Peach St.....	
Ruby St.....	
Fifty-Fourth.....	5400
Conestoga St.....	
Sickels St.....	
Yewdell St.....	
Fifty-Fifth St.....	5500
Allison St.....	
Vodges St.....	
Fifty-Sixth St.....	5600
Ithian St.....	
Frazier St.....	
Fifty-Seventh St.....	5700
Alden St.....	
Cecil St.....	
Fifty-Eighth St.....	5800
Wanamaker St.....	
Hobart St.....	
Fifty-Ninth St.....	5900
Redfield St.....	
Salford St.....	
Sixtieth St.....	6000
Edgewood St.....	
Millick St.....	
Sixty-first St.....	6100
Dewey St.....	
Robinson St.....	
Sixty-Second St.....	6200
Cemetery Lane.....	
Hirst St.....	
Felton St.....	
Wilkinson St.....	
Sixty-Third St.....	6300
Gross St.....	
Highland St.....	
Sixty-Fourth St.....	6400
Simpson St.....	
Sixty-fifth St.....	6500
Daggett St.....	
Sixty-Sixth St.....	6600
Shields St.....	
Gould St.....	
Sixty-Seventh St.....	6700
Seventy-Second St.....	7200
Seventy-Third St.....	7300
Island Road.....	

A praiseworthy feature of the founder's plan is the number of small parks and squares for which he made provision all over the city. There are fifty-six of these in various sections, as well as a number of well-equipped playgrounds for the enjoyment of the young.

Philadelphia is the third manufacturing city of the United States and is distinguished for the great variety of its large industries. The chief products are machinery, locomotives, iron wares, ships, carpets, woolen and cotton goods, leather, sugar, drugs, and chemicals. Unlike New York and Chicago, no one industry is preëminent, but its woolen and worsted goods industry, printing and publishing plants, foundries and machine shops, and cane-sugar refineries are of almost equal importance. Notable establishments are the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cramp's Shipyards, and Disston (Keystone) Saw Works.

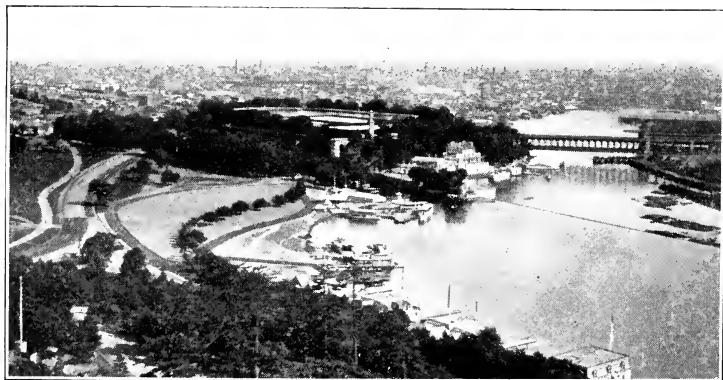
The manufactories include 16,000 separate establishments, representing a capital investment of \$500,000,000.

These establishments employ 250,000 wage-earners receiving annually \$115,847,076 in wages.

Philadelphia factories consume annually raw materials valued at \$400,000,000.

The value of the total annual output is \$746,076,000.

Philadelphia is intimately associated with the early history of our country. The first settlers in this vicinity were Dutch, who in 1623 built their first fort and probably their first village at what is now Gloucester, N. J., and Swedes, who in 1631



Philadelphia Viewed from Lemon Hill, Fairmount Park



William Penn's Mansion, Fairmount Park
First Brick House Built in Philadelphia
Page 55

laid out what is now known as New Castle, Del. These were followed in 1675 by the Quakers. William Penn landed at New Castle, October 27, 1682. The first Continental Congress met here in 1774. Philadelphia was the capital of the Colonies until June, 1778; and here was written and proclaimed the Declaration of Independence. The national convention which framed the present Constitution of the United States met here in 1787 and the city was the national capital from 1790 to 1800. At this place Washington delivered his farewell address to the people. The Protestant Episcopal Church in this country was formally organized here (1695), and in this city were established the first bank in the colonies (1781), and the first mint for coining United States money (1792). Philadelphia is also distinguished for establishing in this country the first art school (1805) and the pioneer school for the training of teachers. Here is located the oldest playhouse. The first Shakespearean performance in the United States was probably given in Philadelphia. Here were established the first Zoölogical Museum, the first Botanical Garden (1728),

the first subscription Library (1731), the first American Philosophical Society (1740), the first Water-works (1799), the first Academy of Natural Sciences (1812), the first Numismatic Society (1858), and the first Building and Loan Association in the United States (1831) all of which are in existence to-day. Philadelphia had the first public school (1689), the first paper mill (1690), the first Masonic Lodge (1730), the first medical school (1751), the first fire insurance company (1752), the first school of anatomy (1762), the first American dispensary (1786), the first magazine published by Franklin (1741), the first religious magazine (1746), the first medical book (1740), the first volunteer fire company (1736).

The first Arctic expedition from America left Philadelphia (1755), the first experiments in steamboats were made on the Schuylkill (1773), the first piano made in America was made here (1775), the first locomotive built in America—Ironsides—was built here (1827), the first carriage in the world pro-



Baldwin Locomotive Works
N. Broad, N. 16th, Spring Garden and Hamilton Streets
Page 57

pelled by steam was built here (1804), the first daguerreotype of the human face was made here (1839), and here the first lightning rod was erected (1752).

ARRIVING AT PHILADELPHIA

Passengers arriving at Philadelphia, destined to points beyond, will find ample means of transfer between the several railroad stations.

Incoming Baggage. On all important trains, when approaching the city, a responsible uniformed solicitor passes through the coaches. He will take your checks, give you a receipt, and deliver your baggage to any part of Philadelphia. Payment may be made in advance or on receipt of the baggage. Ordinary baggage, such as a steamer trunk, may be taken with

you on cabs, carriages, or taxicabs. Hotels send for your baggage promptly.

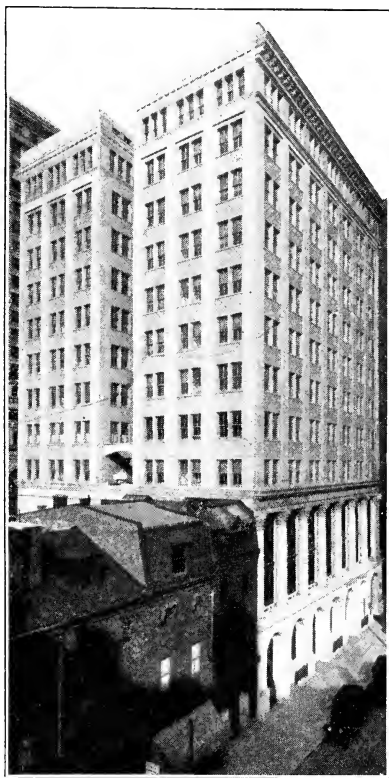
Caution. Never give up your checks to any one but a uniformed train solicitor, or to a regular office agent, or a porter of either the transportation company holding the baggage or of the express company to which you mean to entrust it. Always take a receipt. If you yourself claim your baggage, never give up your checks to any person except the uniformed baggageman of the railway or of the steamboat line by which you have traveled. If you are going to a hotel, or expect to meet or visit friends residing in the city, it would be best probably to keep your checks and let your friends or the hotel employee arrange for the delivery of your baggage.

Outgoing Baggage. By previous arrangement, an expressman will call at your house and take your baggage to any station. If the railroad ticket is bought in advance, the transfer company will check your baggage from the house to your destination in any part of the country, so that you need have no trouble with it at the railway station.

Carriages and taxicabs will be found for hire at all railroad stations. Before engaging a conveyance a distinct understanding should be had as to the charge, so that at the end of the trip there may be no dispute about the payment.

SURFACE CARS

Philadelphia is well equipped with street car lines, and every section of the city is easy of access from the business district by means of them.



Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Walnut W. of Broad Street
Page 107



The Stone Age
Fairmount Park
Page 70

The street railway lines, though vast in extent, are yet so simple in plan that their many ramifications are easily explained and soon understood. A passenger may ride to almost any part of the city for 5 cents, or, at most, under an exchange arrangement, for 8 cents. With few exceptions, the cars run north and south, east and west on alternate streets. Tabulated, the directions follow:

Northward Bound. On 3d, 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, on far N. Broad, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 33d, 38th and 41st streets.

Southward Bound. On 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, far S. Broad, and far N. Broad, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 33d, 36th, and 40th.

Eastward Bound. On Dauphin, Lehigh Ave., Norris, Columbia Ave., Jefferson, Girard Ave., Wallace, Green, Spring Garden, Callowhill, Race, Arch, Filbert, Market, Chestnut, Spruce, Lombard, Bainbridge,

Christian and Morris.

Westward Bound. On York, Lehigh Ave., Susquehanna Ave., Columbia Ave., Master, Girard Ave., Poplar, Fairmount Ave., Spring Garden, Callowhill, Vine, Arch, Market, Sansom, Walnut, Pine, South, Catharine, Ellsworth, and Tasker.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

Extending under Market St. from the Delaware River to the Schuylkill River is a subway, double-tracked from the Delaware River to 13th St. and four-tracked from 13th St. to the Schuylkill River. Through this is operated a system of trains, utilizing the third-rail method of power transmission. The trains, beginning at South St. on the Delaware River, where the tracks are elevated, run north on Delaware Ave. to Arch St., stopping at the ferry stations of both the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading railroads at Market and Chestnut Sts., thence through the subway to the Schuylkill River, stopping en route at 2d, 8th, 11th (Reading Terminal), 13th, and 15th Sts. (Broad St. Station, Pennsylvania Railroad).



Broad Street Looking South from City Hall
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ELEVATED RAILWAYS

Beyond the Schuylkill River a double-tracked elevated line extends to the terminus at 69th St., with stops at 32d, 36th, 40th, 46th, 52d, 56th, 60th, 63d, 66th, and 69th Sts.

Certain surface car lines from the West Philadelphia section also enter the subway at 30th St. and run to 13th St., making a loop around the City Hall.

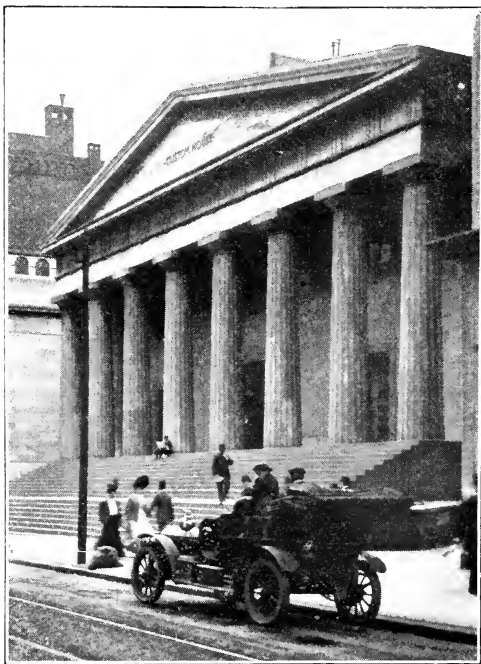
SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LINES

From 69th St. terminal of the Market St. subway-elevated line:

Philadelphia & Western Railway to Norristown (whence cars may be taken for Easton and the Delaware Water Gap), Strafford and the main points along the Pennsylvania Railroad main line.

Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company to West Chester, Ardmore, Media, and Collingdale. From West Chester trolley cars may be taken to Downingtown, Coatesville, Parkesburg, and Lancaster. From Media a line extends to Glen Riddle. From Collingdale connection may be made for Media on the Angora-Media and the Darby-Media lines, the latter line running through Swarthmore.

From Angora (terminus of the Baltimore line running west in subway from 13th St.) to Fernwood, Lansdowne, Clifton, Swarthmore, and Media.



U. S. Custom House
Chestnut between S. 4th and S. 5th Streets
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High School for Boys
N. Broad and Green Streets
Page 84

From Darby (terminus of the Woodland line running west in subway from 13th St.) to Chester and Wilmington and to Media by way of Swarthmore.

From Manayunk (terminus of the Manayunk line running north on 9th St. and Ridge Ave.) to Norristown, connecting for Pottstown and Reading.

From Chestnut Hill (terminus of the line running north

on 11th St. marked Chestnut Hill), to Norristown, connecting for Pottstown and Reading, and to Allentown through Lansdale, connecting for Easton and the Delaware Water Gap.

From Willow Grove (terminus of the Willow Grove line running north on 11th St., and west on Allegheny Ave.) to Doylestown and Hatboro.

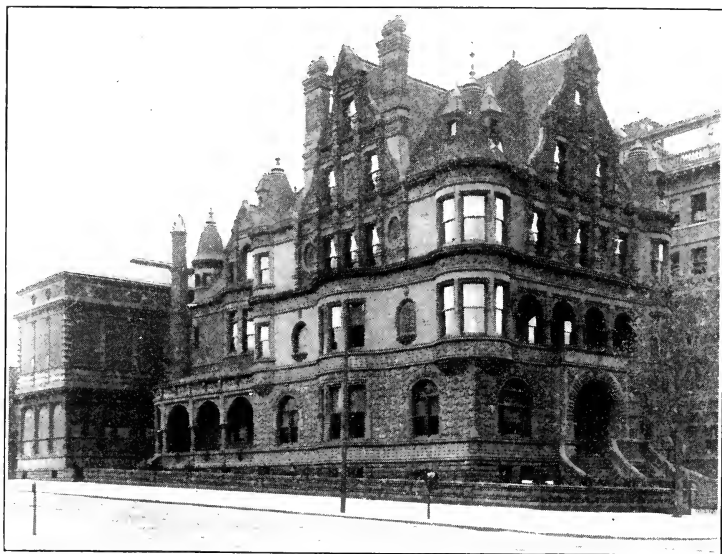
From Frankford (terminus of the Frankford lines running north on 3d, 7th, and 13th Sts., to Tacony, Bristol, and Trenton, connecting for Princeton, and for New York via Bound Brook and Newark.

From Camden station of the Pennsylvania Railroad (ferry from ft. Market St.) to Riverton, Riverside, Beverly, Burlington, and Trenton; to Merchantville, Moorestown and Mt. Holly; to Collingswood and Haddonfield and to Haddon Heights. Also cars to Gloucester and Washington Park on the Delaware, connecting for National Park, Woodbury, Mantua, and Blackwood.

From Kaighns Ave. station of the Reading Railroad (ferries from ft. Chestnut St. and ft. South St.) to Gloucester, Washington Park, National Park, Woodbury, Mantua, Blackwood, and Haddon Heights.

STEAMSHIP LINES' PIERS

Allan Line, Pier 24, N. Wharves. To Glasgow, with west-bound stops at Liverpool, St. John's, N. F., and Halifax, and a stop at St. John's, N. F., eastbound.



Widener Memorial Library
N. Broad Street and Girard Ave.
 Page 80

American Line, to Southampton, Piers 53 and 54, S. Wharves below Washington Ave. Passengers from Philadelphia are given tickets to New York and embark there. The vessels of the American Line plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool carry second-cabin and steerage passengers only.

Austro-Americana Steamship Co., Ltd., Pier 34, S. Wharves. To Adriatic and Mediterranean ports.

Bridgeton Steamboat Co., Pier 4, N. Wharves, Arch St., to Bridgeton, N. J.

Delaware River Transportation Co., Chestnut St. Wharf. To Trenton, N. J., and intermediate points.

Ericsson Line, Pier 3, S. Wharves, ft. Chestnut St. To Baltimore.

Frederica & Philadelphia Navigation Co., Pier 3, S. Wharves. To Bowers and Frederica, Del.

Hamburg-American Line, Pier 53, S. Wharves. To Hamburg.

Italia-La Veloce Line. Navigazione Generale Italiana and Lloyd Italiano Lines, Pier 19, N. Wharves.

Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., Pier 19, S. Wharves. To Boston. Pier 18, S. Wharves. To Savannah and Jacksonville.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Piers 19 and 34, S. Wharves. Bremen to Philadelphia.

Red Star Line, Pier 55, S. Wharves below Washington Ave. The Red Star steamers of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which leave this port fortnightly for Antwerp, carry second-class and steerage passengers only. This line books first-cabin tourists for their vessels which sail every Saturday from Pier 60, North River, New York.

Salem Freight Co., Pier 8, N. Wharves. To Salem, N. J.

Scandinavian-American Line, Piers C and 27, N. Wharves. To Copenhagen, Christiania, Stettin, and Baltic ports.

United Fruit Co. Line, Pier 5, N. Wharves. To Jamaica and West Indies.

Wilmington Steamboat Co., Chestnut St. Wharf. To Chester, Pa., and Wilmington, Del.

FERRIES

From ft. Market St. to Camden, N. J., in connection with Pennsylvania Railroad service to the seashore and New Jersey suburban points. Also used for local business between Philadelphia and Camden.

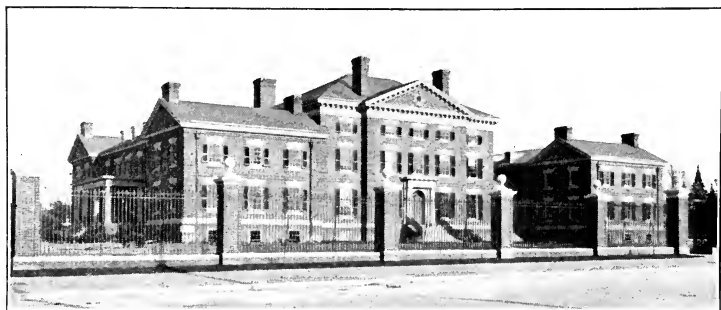
From ft. Chestnut St. to Kaighn's Ave., Camden, in connection with Philadelphia & Reading Railway service to the seashore and local suburban points in New Jersey. Also used for local business between the south end of Camden and Philadelphia.

From ft. South St. to Kaighn's Ave., Camden, as above.

From ft. South St. to Gloucester, N. J.

From ft. Vine St. to Coopers Point, Camden.

From ft. Shackamaxon St. to Coopers Point, Camden.



Wm. L. Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls

4301 N. Broad Street

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

Academy of Music, S. Broad & Locust Sts.

Adelphi, N. Broad above Cherry St. American, 722 Girard Ave.

Casino, Walnut above S. 8th St.

Dumont's Minstrels, N. 9th & Arch Sts.

Forepaugh's, N. 8th near Vine St.

Forrest, S. Broad & Sansom Sts.

Garrick, Chestnut & S. Juniper Sts.

Girard, Girard Ave. & Franklin St.

Grand Opera House, N. Broad St. & Montgomery Ave.

Keith's, Chestnut, between S. 11th & S. 12th Sts.

Liberty, Columbia Ave., near N. Broad St.

Little Theatre, Delancy Pl. above S. 17th St.

Lyric, N. Broad & Cherry Sts.

Metropolitan Opera House, N. Broad & Poplar Sts.

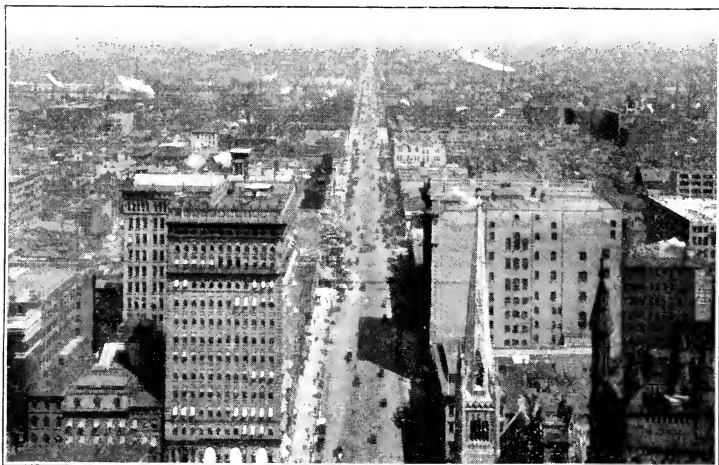
National, N. 10th & Callowhill Sts.

Nixon, 52d & Market Sts.

Standard, South near 11th St.

Walnut St., S. 9th & Walnut Sts.

William Penn, N. 40th St. & Lancaster Ave.



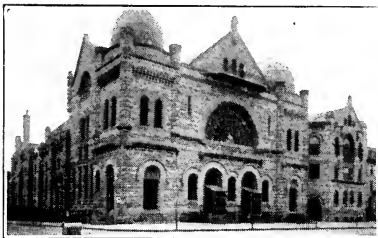
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Broad Street Looking North from City Hall

Page 28

Willow Grove. This lovely spot on York Road, 23 miles north of City Hall, is reached by a line of electric cars, and also by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. The latter runs frequent trains from its city terminal, most of which make the trip in 35 minutes. The trolley fare is 10 cents each way; the railroad fare, one way, 30 cents; round-trip excursion, 50 cents.

The trolley ride to Willow Grove is of itself extremely interesting. Through open cars may be taken on 13th St., or 8th St., or elsewhere, and these, beyond Columbia Ave., run along N. Broad St., showing many of the beauties of that new and wealthy part of the city. As the city is left



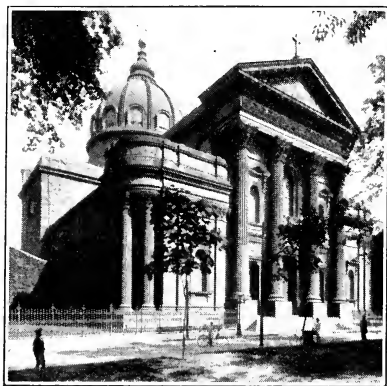
Temple University
N. Broad and Berks Streets
Page 95

behind, the trip along the old turnpike becomes constantly more rural and inviting. Grand trees shade the ancient highway, as it winds through pleasant dells, and over hills that give wide views across a most charming country. Few cities in the world have environs as beautiful. Fine country seats, some of them going back to colonial times, border

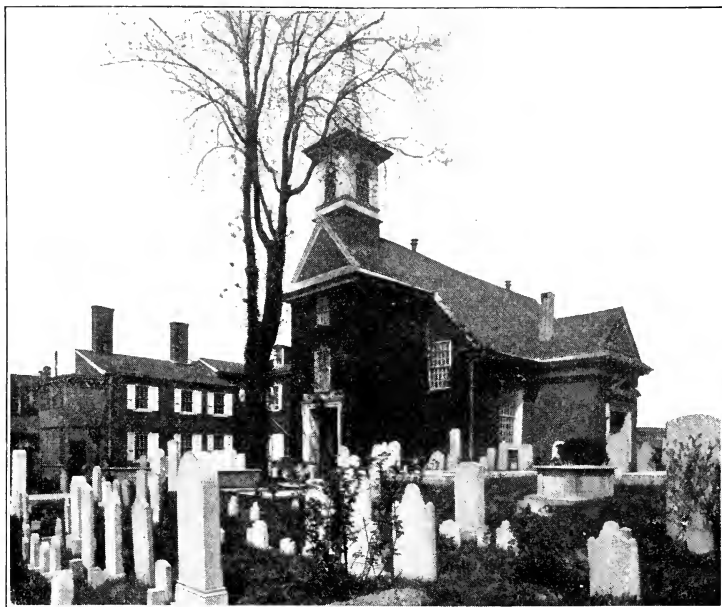
the road, and here and there quaint old stone houses abut upon it, speaking of the peaceful and prosperous past. Logan Station, Oak Lane, and Ashbourne are passed. Then the Chelton Hills come into view at the left, and beyond are the pretty scattered streets of Jenkintown, one of the pleasantest and most historic of Philadelphia's suburbs, near which Washington's repulsed but undismayed army made a brave stand after the disastrous battle of Germantown. Beyond this lies the more rural region about Huntingdon, and still farther Willow Grove upon an eminence separating the Wissahickon and Pennypack creeks.

Willow Grove is an extensive area, combining open lawns, orchards, woodlands, lakes, and streams, all elaborately beautified by the landscape artist, and provided with various buildings of colonial style, and harmonizing into a picturesque whole. Among the attractions are a lake with rowboats, electric fountain, scenic railway, theater, shoot-the-chutes, casino, and amphitheater with 30,000 seats, where afternoon and evening free concerts are given by the best orchestras and bands. Open during the summer season only.

Woodside Park is a summer amusement place at the northern end of Fairmount Park, and hence within the city limits. It is reached by the park trolley and several other lines of cars, and is crowded full of res-



Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul
N. 19th and Race Streets
Page 111



Old Swedes Church and Graveyard
Swanson and Christian Streets
Page 106

taurants, merry-go-rounds, dancing pavilions, chutes, and all sorts of amusements for children, as well as for grown-ups.

Chestnut Hill Park is in the northern outskirts of the city, a place long and familiarly known as the "Wheel Pump." It is reached by the 8th St. and contributory lines of trolley cars, and is something more than an hour's ride from Market St.; the fare is 5 cents. Here, within a comparatively small space, is packed every sort of amusement customary to such places.

Washington Park on the Delaware, reached by ferry from ft. Chestnut St. and ft. South St., thence by electric line from Camden; or by direct steamer from ft. Arch St. Open during the summer months. Offers band concerts and varied amusements. Shad dinners may be obtained during the season at the hotel. No admission charged except to amusement features.

RAILROAD STATIONS

Atlantic City (Philadelphia & Reading), ft. Chestnut St. and ft. South St.

Atlantic Coast Line, 32d and Market Sts. (West Philadelphia), and N. Broad St. and Glenwood Ave. (North Philadelphia).

Baltimore & Ohio, Chestnut and 24th Sts.

Chesapeake & Ohio, 32d and Market Sts. (West Philadelphia), and N. Broad St. and Glenwood Ave. (North Philadelphia).

Lehigh Valley, Reading Terminal, 12th and Market Sts.

Norfolk & Western, 32d and Market Sts. (West Philadelphia), and N. Broad St. and Glenwood Ave. (North Philadelphia).

Pennsylvania, Broad and Market Sts., 32d and Market Sts. (West Philadelphia); N. Broad St. and Glenwood Ave. (North Philadelphia), and ft. Market St.

Philadelphia & Reading, Reading Terminal, 12th and Market Sts.

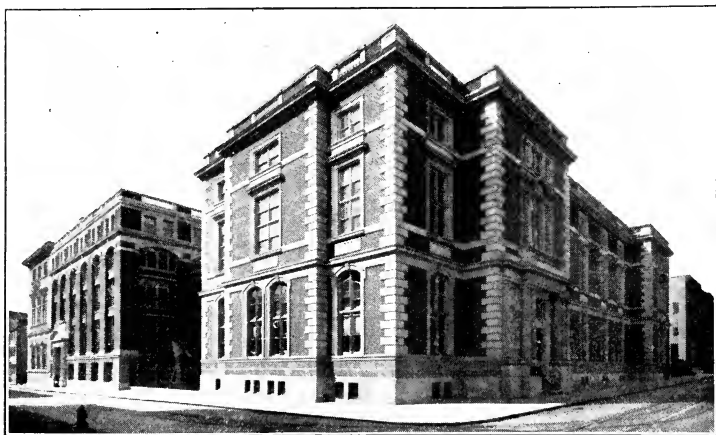
Seaboard Air Line, 32d and Market Sts. (West Philadelphia), and N. Broad St. and Glenwood Ave. (North Philadelphia).

Southern, 32d and Market Sts. (West Philadelphia), and N. Broad St. and Glenwood Ave. (North Philadelphia).

West Jersey & Seashore (Pennsylvania R. R.), ft. Market St.

SIGHT-SEEING

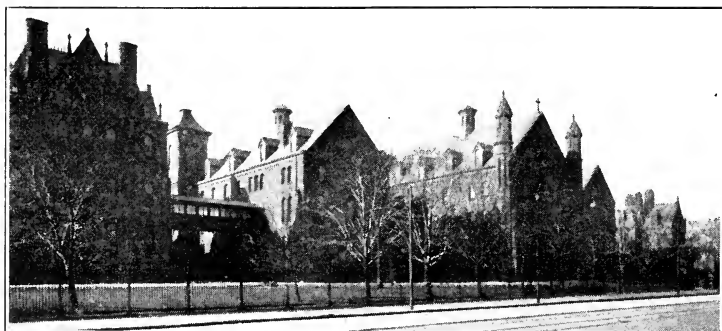
Sight-Seeing. Automobiles, running on regular schedules, provide comfortable and convenient facilities for viewing places of interest in and around Philadelphia. These tours are conducted by lecturers, who point out and explain the features. The rates are reasonable.



Academy of Natural Sciences
N. 19th and Race Streets

HOTELS

- Adelphia, Chestnut near S. 13th St.
 Aldine, Chestnut near S. 19th St.
 Bartram, S. 33d & Chestnut Sts.
 Belgravia, 1811 Chestnut St.
 Bellevue-Stratford, S. Broad & Walnut Sts.
 Bingham, 11th & Market Sts.
 Blenheim, S. 17th & Chestnut Sts.
 Boston House, 815 Race St.
 Broad, 225 S. Broad St.
 Bryson, 12th & Market Sts.
 Centennial, 308 S. 4th St.
 Cherry Tree, S. 47th St. & Baltimore Ave.
 City, N. 4th & Wood Sts.
 Clinton, S. 10th & Clinton Sts.
 Clinton, 1610 Ridge Ave.
 Coloniale, S. 7th & Christian Sts.
 Colonnade, S. 15th & Chestnut Sts.
 Columbia, N. Broad near Arch St.
 Continental, S. 9th & Chestnut Sts.
 Covington, S. 37th near Chestnut St.
 Cresheim Arms, 51 Allen Lane.
 Dooner's, 23 S. 10th St.
 Eagle, 227 N. 3d St.
 Fairview, S. 24th & Chestnut Sts.
 Florence, 22 S. 11th St.
 Gillespie's, N. 10th & Race Sts.
 Girard, 631 W. Girard Ave.
 Globe, N. 10th St. & Montgomery Ave.
 Golden Swan Inn, 7461 Germantown Ave.
 Green's, S. 8th & Chestnut Sts.
 Guy's, 31 S. 7th St.
 Hamilton, 1334 Walnut St.
 Hanover, N. 12th & Arch Sts.
 Haymarket, N. 12th & Cambria Sts.
 Jamison, 1409 Filbert St.
 Kernan, N. 15th & Filbert Sts.
 Keystone, 1528 Market St.
 Kopps, 40 N. Broad St.
 Lincoln, Locust & S. 13th Sts.
 Lindig, Franklin St. & Girard Ave.
 MacDonald's, 1337 Arch St.
 Majestic, N. Broad St. & Girard Ave.
 Marconi, 608 S. 10th St.
 Merchants', 413 S. 3d St.
 Park, 4213 Frankford Ave.
 Red Lion, N. 2d & Noble Sts.
 Ridgway House, Delaware Ave. & Market St.
 Ritz-Carlton, S. Broad & Walnut Sts.
 St. Alban's, S. 2d & Walnut Sts.
 St. Elmo, 317 Arch St.
 St. Francis, 1217 Walnut St.
 St. James, Walnut & S. 13th Sts.
 St. James, 308 Race St.
 Stenton, S. Broad & Spruce Sts.
 Strathmore, 1208 Walnut St.
 Tiger, N. 4th & Vine Sts.
 Trainer's, S. Broad & Locust Sts.
 United States, N. Front & Berks Sts.
 Vendig, N. 13th & Filbert Sts.
 Walton, S. Broad & Locust Sts.
 Washington, N. 7th & Dauphin Sts.
 Windsor, 1217 Filbert St.
 Zeisse's, 820 Walnut St.



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Episcopal Hospital
 N. Front Street and Lehigh Ave.



Rittenhouse Square and Trinity Church Tower
S. 18th and Walnut Streets
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TELEGRAPH HEADQUARTERS

Western Union, N. W. cor. S. 15th and Chestnut Sts.
 Postal Telegraph, 1326 Chestnut, corner of Juniper St.

POST OFFICE

The general post office is located on 9th St., fronting on both Market and Chestnut Sts. It can be reached conveniently by the subway to the 8th and Market Sts. station (one block distant), or by any surface car line running on Market, 9th, or Chestnut Sts.

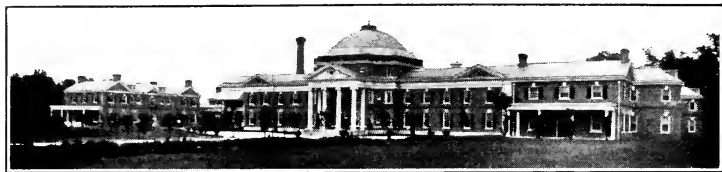
MONEY ORDER AND REGISTRY STATIONS

Bourse, S. 4th near Chestnut St.
 Fifty-six, 12th and Market Sts.
 Navy Yard, League Island.

Nineteen, Juniper and Market Sts.
 Twenty-two, Broad St. Station,
 Pennsylvania R. R.

MARKET STREET

The business center of Philadelphia. It extends from the Delaware River to the western city and county line at 65th St., a distance of about 7 miles. On it are located most of the large retail stores and the main stations of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. It is cut in two at Broad St. by Philadelphia's City Hall. The buildings



Widener Memorial Training School for Crippled Children

N. Broad Street and Olney Ave.

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on the north side of the street are given odd numbers; those on the south side even numbers.

NOTE. Lists of hotels, clubs, and theaters will be found on other pages.

Foot—Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries.
 310-3—Original White House; residence of George Washington.
 410—Central Trust Co.
 503—Supple Hardware Co.
 518—Michell.
 S. E. Cor. 6th St.—Wanamaker & Brown.
 529—William Mann Co.
 606-12—Joel Bailey Davis Co.
 624—George Kelly.
 700—Penn National Bank (On this site stood the home of Thomas Jefferson, where he drafted the Declaration of Independence.)
 701 to 8th St.—Lit Brothers.
 732—George B. Evans.
 8th to 9th St.—Gimbel Brothers.
 801-821—Strawbridge & Clothier.
 900-916—U. S. Post Office.
 931—Kresge's.
 N. E. Cor. 10th St.—Thomas Martindale.
 1001—Blum Bros.
 1010-12—George B. Evans.
 1020-24—F. W. Woolworth Co.
 1007-27—Berg Bros.
 N. E. Cor. 11th St.—United Gas Improvement Co.
 11th-12th St.—N. Snellenburg & Co.
 1101-05—Denkla Building.

1107—Market Street National Bank.
 1109-11—"Inquirer" Office.
 1115 to 12th St.—Reading Terminal.
 Cor. 12th St.—Terminal Building, Finley Acker Co., I. Cohen.
 1200-06—Bedell & Co.
 1209-11—J. G. McCrory Co.
 1220-22—Hardwick & Magee.
 1221—George B. Evans.
 N. E. Cor. 13th St.—Colonial Trust Co.
 S. W. Cor. 13th St.—John Wanamaker, City Hall, "Bulletin" Building.
 N. W. Cor. Broad St.—Broad St. Station, Pennsylvania R. R.
 S. W. Cor. Broad St.—Third National Bank.
 S. E. Cor. 15th St.—Arcade Bldg.
 1500—Franklin Trust Co., Harrison Bldg.
 1746—Maule Building.
 N. E. Cor. 18th St.—Adams Express Co.
 1811—Fidelity Storage House.
 N. W. Cor. 21st St.—Bradley Marker.
 N. E. Cor. 21st St.—Foss Hughes Co.
 2122—Fire Insurance Patrol.
 2126—American Locomotive Co.

BROAD STREET

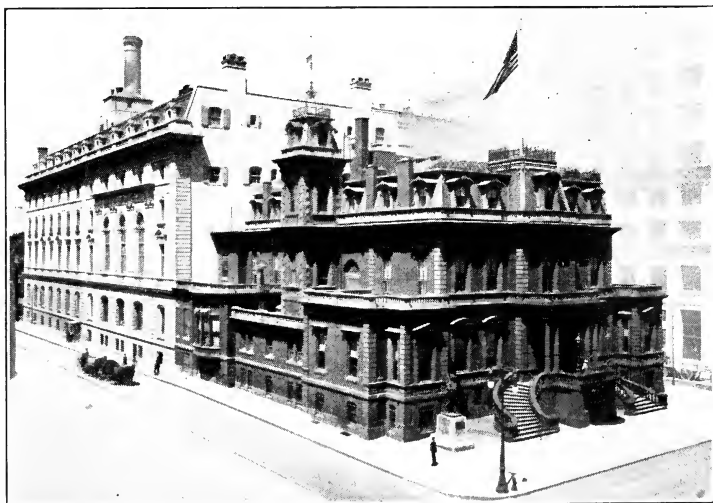
This broad avenue bisects from north to south that part of the city lying between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. It is one of the longest, widest, and finest streets in the world. The public buildings divide it into N. and S. Broad St. at Market St.

Broad Street, N. The buildings on the east side of the street are given odd numbers; those on the west side even numbers.

NOTE. Lists of hotels, clubs, and theaters will be found on other pages.

N. W. Cor. Broad and Market Sts.—Broad St. Station Pennsylvania R. R. City Hall.
 N. E. Cor. Broad & Filbert Sts.—Masonic Temple.
 S. E. Cor. Arch St.—Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
 N. E. Cor. Arch St.—German American Title & Trust Co.
 N. W. Cor. Arch St.—United Gas Improvement Co.
 112-16—Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co.
 S. E. Cor. Cherry St.—Parkway Bldg.
 S. W. Cor. Cherry St.—Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art.
 143—State Fencibles Armory.
 148—Scottish Rite Building.
 201—Abbott Bldg.
 210—Charles E. Hires Co.
 220-30—Hahneman Hospital.

301—Roman Catholic High School (Boys).
 Cor. Callowhill St.—First Regiment Armory.
 401—Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Freight Station.
 400-500—The Baldwin Locomotive Works.
 501-09—Hoopes & Townsend Co.
 511-19—Spring Garden Building.
 N. E. Cor. Spring Garden St.—Spring Garden Institute, Apprentices Free Library.
 S. E. Cor. Spring Garden St.—Girls Central High School (Broad St. Annex).
 N. W. Cor. Spring Garden St.—Central Presbyterian Church.
 S. E. Cor. Mt. Vernon St.—Rodef Shalom Congregation (Hebrew).
 S. W. Cor. Green St.—Central High School (Boys).



Union League Club
 S. Broad and Sansom Streets

Broad Street, S. The buildings on the east side of the street are given odd numbers; those on the west side even numbers.

NOTE. Lists of hotels, clubs, and theaters will be found on other pages.

S. W. Cor. Broad & Market Sts.—
Third National Bank, City Hall.

N. W. Cor. S. Penn Sq.—Arcade
Bldg., Commercial Trust Co.

32—West End Trust Co.

S. E. Cor. S. Penn Sq.—Betz Bldg.

N. E. Cor. Chestnut St.—Franklin
Bank, Franklin National Bank
Bldg.

N. W. Cor. Chestnut St.—Girard
National Bank.

S. E. Cor. Chestnut St.—Real
Estate Trust Co., Real Estate
Trust Bldg.

S. W. Cor. Chestnut St.—Land
Title & Trust Co., Land Title
Building.

N. E. Cor. Sansom St., North
American, North American Bldg.

N. E. Cor. Walnut St.—Ticket
Office, North German Lloyd
Steamship Co.

325—Chambers-Wylie Memorial
Presbyterian church.

N. W. Cor. Pine St.—School of
Industrial Arts.

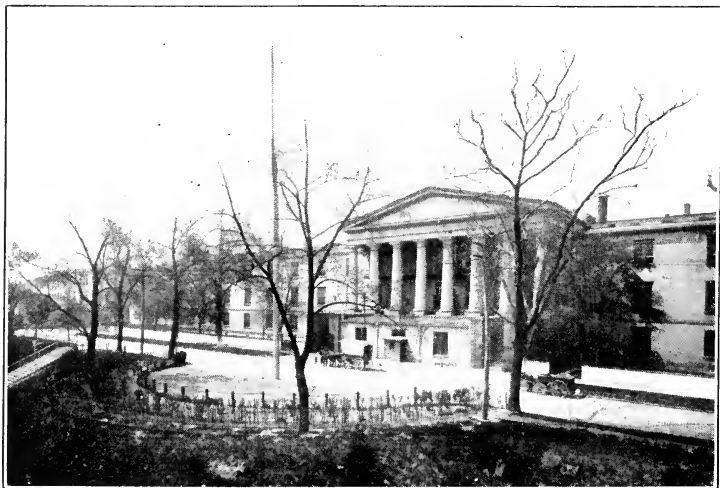
500—Salvation Army Citadel.

601—South Western National Bank.

CHESTNUT STREET

Extends from the Delaware River to the city line. That part of it east of the Schuylkill River is the leading street in the city for retail stores. West of the river it is a residence street, lined with fine homes.

The buildings on the north side of the street are given odd numbers; those on the south side even numbers.



Philadelphia General Hospital and Almshouse
S. 34th and Pine Streets

NOTE. Lists of hotels, clubs, and theaters will be found on other pages.

- Foot—Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Ferries.
 Ericsson Line (to Baltimore).
 10—Merchants Warehouse Co.
 N. E. cor. 2d St.—Corn Exchange National Bank.
 223-25—Security Bank Note Co.
 N. E. cor. 3d St.—Sailer & Stevenson.
 3d St. below Chestnut St.—Girard National Bank.
 S. W. cor. 3d St.—Merchant and Mariner Bldg.
 305—The Bank of North America.
 313—Philadelphia Clearing House.
 314—Bioren & Co.
 315—First National Bank.
 316-20—Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co.
 319—E. W. Clarke Co.
 322—Carpenter's Hall.
 327—Fidelity Trust Co.
 S. E. cor. 4th St.—Brown Bros.
 N. W. cor. 4th St.—Provident Life & Trust Co.
 S. W. cor. 4th St.—R. D. Wood Bldg.
 410—Marine Hospital, U. S. Public Health Service.
 412—U. S. Custom House.
 415—Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit & Insurance Co.
 421—Philadelphia National Bank.
 425—Farmer's & Mechanic's National Bank.
 429—Tradesmen's National Bank.
 N. E. cor. 5th St.—Lafayette Bldg. Central National Bank.
 S. E. cor. 5th St.—Drexel Bldg.
 S. W. cor. 5th St.—The building in which Washington was inaugurated first President of U. S., and where the first U. S. Senate and Congress met.
 Independence Hall.
 511—W. H. Newbold's Sons & Co.
 517—Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
 523—Real Estate Title Insurance & Trust Co.
 S. E. cor. 6th St.—House in which first Supreme Court of U. S. met, 1791-1801.
 S. W. cor. 6th St.—"Public Ledger"
 603-05—United Securities Co.
 608-610—Washington Bldg.
 612—"Evening Times."
 624—Bank of Commerce.
 629-31—Lackawanna R. R. ticket office.
 632—Southern Pacific R. R. ticket office.
 N. W. cor. 7th St.—Clyde Line ticket office.
 S. W. cor. 7th St.—"Philadelphia Press."
 704—"Evening Telegraph."
 713—Merchant's Union Trust.
 715—Quaker City National Bank.
 N. W. cor. 8th St.—Commercial Bldg.
 800—"Times" Bldg.
 818—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. ticket office.
 828—Southern Ry. ticket office.
 834—Baltimore & Ohio R. R. ticket office.
 836—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. ticket office.
 S. E. cor. 9th St.—Pennsylvania R. R. ticket office.
 N. W. cor. 9th St.—U. S. Post Office.
 S. W. cor. 9th St.—Burd Bldg.
 Lehigh Valley R. R. ticket office.
 902—J. E. Caldwell & Co.
 904—Wm. H. Hoskins Co.
 915—"Record."
 Pierce's School.
 925—Penn Mutual Bldg.
 927—First Mortgage Guarantee & Trust Co.
 N. W. cor. 10th St.—Mutual Life Bldg.
 1019—Atlantic Coast Line Ticket Office.
 Rock Island R. R. ticket office.
 1020—Chicago & North Western R. R. ticket office.
 1031-33—S. P. Watkins Bldg.
 1109—Pennsylvania Talking Machine Co.
 1112-14—Stafford Bldg.
 1118-20—Thomson Bldg.
 1130—S. S. White Bldg.
 1200—Beneficial Savings Fund Society.

- 1201—Commonwealth Bldg.
Commonwealth Trust Co.
1218—Bailey Bldg.
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.
1219—Wm. H. Wanamaker.
N. E. cor. 13th St.—Philadelphia &
Reading R. R. ticket office.
S. E. cor. 13th St.—De Long Bldg.
N. W. cor. 13th St.—John Wanamaker.
1328—Hale Bldg.
1331—Mint Arcade.
1333—Guarantee Trust & Safe
Deposit Co.
1339—Arthur Lipper & Co.
S. E. cor. Broad St.—Real Estate
Trust Bldg.
N. W. cor. Broad St.—Girard Trust
Co.
S.W.cor. Broad St.—Land Title Bldg.
1411—21—Morris Bldg.
1420—Crozer Bldg.
1429—Republic Trust Co.
1431—Logan Trust Co.
1433—Pennsylvania R. R. ticket
office.
S. E. cor. 15th St.—Philadelphia
Art Galleries.
- N. W. cor. 15th St.—Pennsylvania
Bldg.
1520—22—Baker Bldg.
1524—Weightman Bldg.
S. E. cor. 16th St.—Perry Bldg.
1627—Pennsylvania Society Pre-
vention of Cruelty to Animals.
1636—George B. Evans.
1701—American Baptist Publica-
tion Society.
1708—10—Grebble Bldg.
1730—Neff College.
N. E. cor. 18th St.—Free Library.
1816—American Sunday School
Union.
1822—24—Haseltine Galleries.
1831—33—Professional Bldg.
2020—Aldine Trust Co.
2110—Evangelical Lutheran Church
of the Holy Communion.
2119—First Unitarian Church of
Philadelphia.
N. E. cor. 22d St.—Church of New
Jerusalem.
S. E. cor. 23d St.—Baltimore & Ohio
Terminal.

WALNUT STREET

Extends from the Delaware River to the city line. For many years it was one of the fashionable residence streets of the city, but now from the Delaware to about 16th St. it is devoted to high-class shops and business places. West of the Schuylkill River it is a residence street.

The buildings on the north side of the street are given odd numbers; those on the south side even numbers.

NOTE. Lists of hotels, clubs, and theaters will be found on other pages.

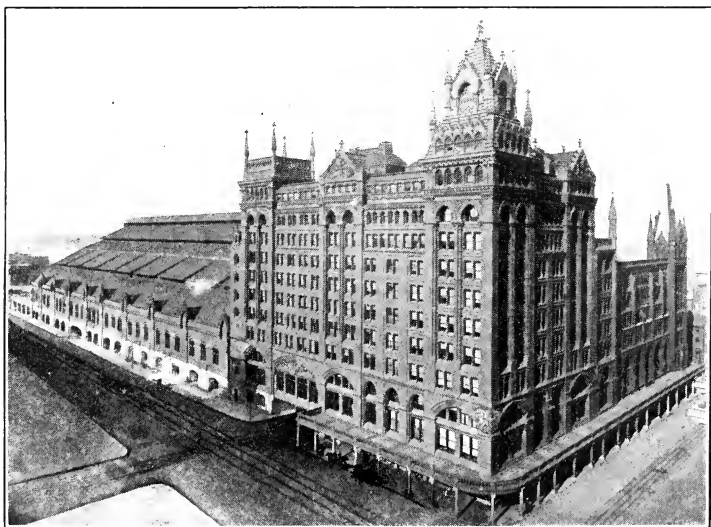
- 5—Pennsylvania Warehousing &
Safe Deposit Co.
124—32—Pratt Food Co.
N. E. cor. 2d St.—Site of house in
which John Drinker was born,
1680, the first child born in
Philadelphia.
228—Insurance Co. of North
America.
N. E. cor. 3d St.—Old Stock Ex-
change.
302—Union Casualty Co.
306—Royal Indemnity Co.
308—American Fire Insurance Co.
- 314—20—Walnut Place.
324—St. Joseph's Church, 1733.
335—37—International Bldg.
S. E. cor. 4th St.—Manhattan Life
Bldg.
401—Fire Association of Philadelphia
411—Imperial Bldg.
416—20—Commercial Union Bldg.
421—Franklin Insurance Co. of
Philadelphia.
500—Mechanics Insurance Co. of
Philadelphia.
508—510—Pennsylvania Fire Insur-
ance Co. of Philadelphia.

N. side whole block (from 5th to 6th Sts.) Independence Sq.
 S. side whole block (from 6th to 7th Sts.) Washington Sq.
 N. side whole block (from 6th to 7th Sts.) Curtis Publishing Co.
 700—Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.
 701—Pennsylvania Bible Society.
 919-21—Robert Morris Bldg.
 923—Wellner Bldg.
 N. W. cor. 10th St.—Jefferson Hospital.
 S. W. cor. 10th St.—Western Saving Fund Society.
 1016—Stephano Bros.
 N. E. cor. 12th St.—Church House, Diocese of Pennsylvania.

N. E. cor. 13th St.—Empire Bldg.
 1320—Rosenbach Galleries.
 1321—Witherspoon Bldg.
 1323—Rittenhouse Trust Co.
 N. E. cor. Broad St.—Ticket office North German Lloyd.
 1411-19—Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
 1418—Bellevue Court Office Bldg.
 1430—Flanders Bldg.
 1800-1900 (South side)—Rittenhouse Sq.
 1900—Holy Trinity Church.
 2036—Second Presbyterian Church.
 2201—St. James Church.

BIG BUILDINGS

Pennsylvania R. R. Station. Broad St. Station is a splendid example of modern Gothic architecture. The main building of the station has a frontage of 306 ft. on Broad St. and 212 ft. on Market and Filbert Sts; 15th St. runs directly through it as a covered archway.



Pennsylvania R. R. Station
S. Broad and Market Streets



Jeanne D'Arc
Fairmount Park
Page 63

Trains enter and depart from this station over an elevated viaduct of solid brick arches, reaching nearly 5 squares west to the steel bridge over the Schuylkill. Sixty million pounds of iron were used in this massive building. Yet it has the appearance of a gigantic sun parlor, for the great iron framework of the roof, covering an area of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, is set with panes of translucent glass. The shed is on a level with the second or main floor of the building. This floor contains all the conveniences looked for in such a place, and some of the most comfortable and attractive waiting rooms in the country.

Two costly works of art in high stucco relief, by Karl Bitter, enhance the beauty of the station. Of these most noteworthy is the colossal panel "Transportation," which decorates the wall facing the grand stairway. It represents the development of transportation. The artist has embodied the Spirit of Transportation in the form of a female figure seated in a

car, and taking part in a triumphal procession. Thus symbolized, Transportation is in the act of uniting the two hemispheres—the East, represented by an Arab, old and infirm, together with a sprightly Japanese girl; the West, by a youth in Puritan garb, typifying the North, and by a woman in Spanish costume carrying fruit and flowers from the South. The chariot on which the figure Transportation is seated is drawn by horses guided by America, a young girl in the costume of the

present time. Leading the procession is a group of children, one carrying the model of a locomotive, another the model of a steamboat, while the youngest child darts ahead with a model of an airship, and thus forecasts the future development of transportation. These children are under the watchful guidance of a female figure, representing the motherhood of the American Nation. Following the North and South is a figure on horseback, in Spanish costume, who bears a model of the "Santa Maria," the ship which brought Columbus to this country. Following him, and bringing up the rear of the procession, are an Indian and a frontiersman with prairie schooner and ox team. A handsome clock surmounts the panel.

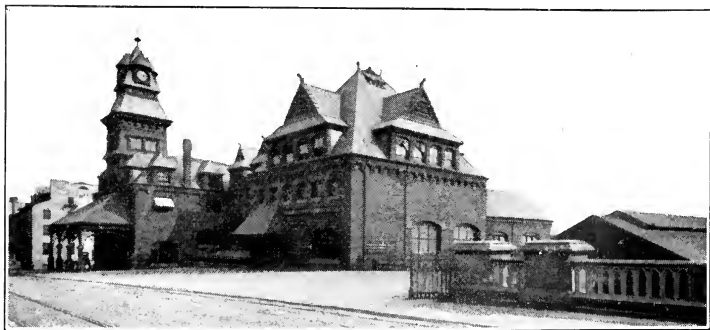
A second fine relief decorates the wall of the restaurant adjoining the waiting room, and the main hall is decorated with the immense water-color map which covers the entire north wall.

The upper floors of the building are occupied by the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and are reached by elevators at the Market St. entrance.

The ground floor of the building contains the ticket offices, baggage rooms, telegraph offices, etc., and a large covered space where are found the Company's cabs and messengers.

The greater part of the through train service on the Pennsylvania System operates to and from this terminal.

Baltimore & Ohio Station is at S. 24th and Chestnut Sts., a short distance east of the Schuylkill River. A tall clock tower forms a prominent landmark, and the general architecture is in harmony with the handsome Chestnut St. bridge, spanning the Schuylkill River close by. As the tracks of the



Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station
S. 24th and Chestnut Streets

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are depressed at this point, the general waiting room is in the second story of the depot and on a level with Chestnut St. The appointments are on a scale scarcely less magnificent than those of the Pennsylvania and Reading terminals.

Philadelphia & Reading Terminal. This building is at 12th and Market Sts., and has a frontage on Market St. of 266 ft. and on 12th St. of 107 ft. It is 8 stories in height, faced with New England granite to the second floor, and above that with pink-tinted brick and white terra cotta. The waiting rooms are fitted in sumptuous style, and patrons of the road are provided with a fine restaurant, carriages, and everything else desired for comfort and convenience. The train shed is 266 ft. wide and 507 ft. long, and extends to Arch St. The great span covers 16 tracks, and in addition wide asphalted platforms.



Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Terminal
12th and Market Streets



Curtis Publishing Company Building
S. 6th, S. 7th and Walnut Streets

An excellent solidly built elevated railroad extends northward to Callowhill St., where it divides into two branches: one runs to N. 9th St. and Fairmont Ave., beyond which point it is a surface line; the other crosses Broad St. and descends to the ground a little to the east of that thoroughfare, not far north of Callowhill St.

Curtis Publishing Company. The home of *The Ladies Home Journal*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, *The Country Gentleman*, and *The Criterion* is one of the largest buildings in the city. It occupies the greater part of the block bounded by Walnut, Sansom, S. 6th, and S. 7th Sts. The main portion of the building is 10 stories in height. The 14 white marble pillars are 32 feet 8½ inches high and 3 feet 4 inches in lower diameter, each monolith weighing 21 tons. The offices and various portions of the plant are open to visitors, and guides are provided to show them.

Land Title and Trust Company Building, S. W. cor. S. Broad and Chestnut Sts. This building, which is 23 stories in height on Broad St. and 15 on Chestnut St., occupies a space 100 by 300 ft. It is of gray granite and massive in appearance.

North American Building, S. Broad and Sansom Sts. A



Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
S. Broad and Walnut Streets
Page 26

granite and fancy brick; contains 320 offices.

Arcade Building, Market St., 15th St., and S. Penn Sq. This massive 13-story building is one of the most unique in the country. Built flush with the curb line on 15th St. and S. Penn Sq., the sidewalks on these two streets are carried under the building as arcades, thus giving a promenade of more than a full square entirely under cover. This building is connected with the Broad St. station of the Pennsylvania Railroad by a covered bridge extending the full width of Market St. at the second-story level.

United Gas Improvement Company Building, N. Broad and Arch Sts. Twelve stories of offices, all occupied by the United Gas Improvement Company and its affiliated corporations.

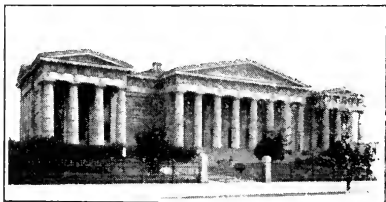
21-story brownstone building, severely plain in architecture, 252 feet high, and extending nearly a quarter of a block from Broad St. The 6 upper stories are occupied by The North American.

Morris Building, Chestnut St. above S. Broad St. This is one of the newer skyscrapers of Philadelphia. It is a fireproof granite and brick structure, ornamented with marble and rises 18 stories from the street.

Real Estate Trust Company Building, S. E. cor. S. Broad and Chestnut Sts. Seventeen stories in height, costing upwards of \$4,000,000. There are 750 offices in the building.

Pennsylvania Building, S. 15th and Chestnut Sts. A 17-story building of gray

granite.



Ridgway Library
S. Broad and Christian Streets
Page 82

Fidelity Mutual Life Building, on N. Broad between Arch and Cherry Sts. This fine 12-story office building contains a large number of offices and is a fine example of the builder's art.

Evening Bulletin, N. Juniper and Filbert Sts.

West End Trust Company Building, S. Penn Sq. and S. Broad St. Twelve stories in height, with 60 feet frontage on both Broad St. and S. Penn Sq.

Betz Building, S. Broad St. and S. Penn Sq. Fourteen stories high and beautifully ornamented by carvings.

Franklin Bank Building, S. Broad and Chestnut Sts. Fourteen stories.

Witherspoon nut Sts. Erected by phia and vicinity as Board of Publica-

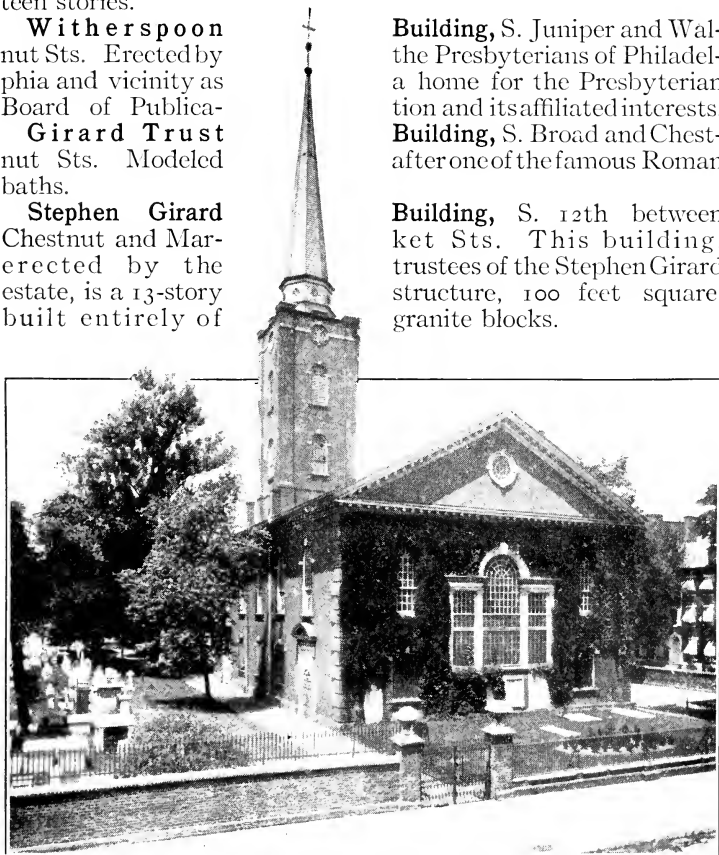
Girard Trust nut Sts. Modeled baths.

Stephen Girard Chestnut and Mar- erected by the estate, is a 13-story built entirely of

Building, S. Juniper and Wal- the Presbyterians of Philadel- a home for the Presbyterian tion and its affiliated interests.

Building, S. Broad and Chest- after one of the famous Roman

Building, S. 12th between ket Sts. This building, trustees of the Stephen Girard structure, 100 feet square, granite blocks.



St. Peter's P. E. Church
S. 3d and Pine Streets
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Snellenburg's Department Store
Market, S. 11th, S. 12th and Jayne Streets
Page 42

Drexel Building, S. 5th and Chestnut Sts. Ten stories in height, constructed entirely of white marble and very massive in architecture.

Masonic Temple, N. Broad and Filbert Sts. This beautiful structure of gray granite is pure Norman in architecture. The main body of the temple rises 95 feet from the pavement and of its two towers on Broad St., the taller is 250 feet high. The front of the Temple is exceedingly elaborate with its ornate carving and three pairs of receding pillars surrounding the Norman porch. The various lodge rooms and meeting halls within are wonderfully decorated.

Lu Lu Temple, Spring Garden St., between N. Broad and N. 13th St. This is the home of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In keeping with the oriental character of the ritual of this order, this temple follows the Arabic in its style of architecture.

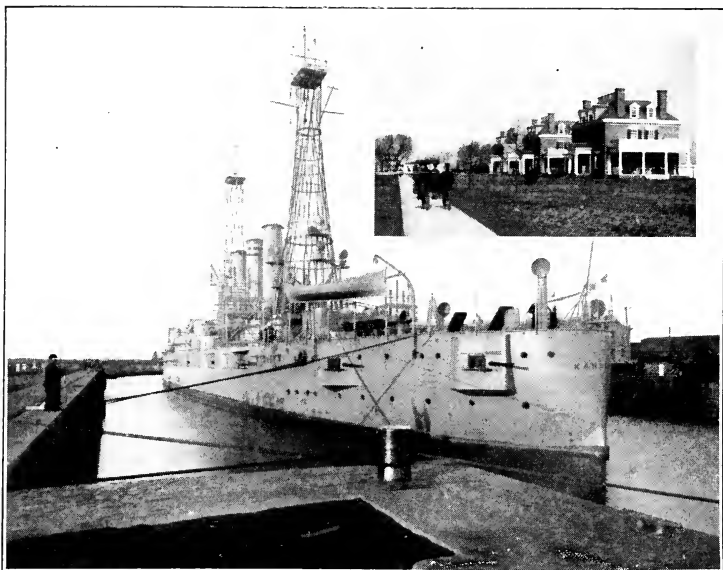
Parkway Building, N. Broad and Cherry Sts. This spacious building, now occupied as an office building, was formerly the Odd Fellows Temple, and was one of the most expensive buildings ever constructed for a secret society home, having cost in the neighborhood of \$800,000.

NOTABLE RETAIL STORES

Wanamaker Store. This enormous department store occupies the entire block bounded by Market, Chestnut, S. 13th, and Juniper Sts. It covers an area 250 feet wide and 420 feet long, rises to a height of 247 feet from the sidewalk, is 12 stories in height above the pavement, and 3 stories in depth below. The total floor area of the building is almost 2,000,000 square feet. On the Chestnut St. end, the second to the fifth floors of the grand court are occupied by the great organ, one of the largest in the world. Daily concerts are given here at regular hours. On the various balconies surrounding the grand court and on the enormous floor, it is estimated that 25,000 persons may listen comfortably to the concerts at one time.



John Wanamaker's Department Store
Chestnut, Market, S. 13th and Juniper Streets



Copyright, 1909, William H. Rau, Phil.

The Kansas in Dry Dock League Island Navy Yard
Marine Officers' Quarters
 Page 55

Gimbel Store. This large department store occupies the block bounded by Market, Jayne, S. 8th, and S. 9th Sts, and is 9 stories in height above the street, with a 2-story basement. An annex on Chestnut St. between S. 8th and S. 9th Sts. houses the Pure Food Store, an unique idea in department store merchandising. Daily concerts are given at the Gimbel store during the winter season.

Strawbridge and Clothier Store, on Market, N. 8th, and Filbert Sts., is the oldest of the general stores in the city. The building is about 6 stories in height, and consists of various store properties which have been connected by open doorways and arches.

Lit Store, Market, Filbert, N. 8th, and N. 9th Sts. This establishment is one of the largest of its kind in the city.

Snellenburg Store, Market, Jayne, S. 11th, and S. 12th Sts. This establishment carries an enormous stock of goods of all kinds.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Philadelphia is rich in points of interest to visitors, particularly to those who delight in historical associations. It was in Philadelphia that the beginnings of independent govern-

ment in the United States were made, and here still remain many buildings laden with memories of those momentous days.

Independence Hall, Chestnut St. between S. 5th and S. 6th Sts. On May 10, 1775, the east room on the first floor was the meeting place of that stanch body of patriots who formed the Second Continental Congress. In this room, June 15, 1775, George Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Continental

Army. Here, too, on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed; and by this act Independence Hall has become the nation's patriotic shrine. The convention to form a new constitution for Pennsylvania met in the west chamber, July 15, 1776, and adjourned September 28, 1776. This convention unanimously approved the Declaration of Independence and declared that they "would support and maintain the freedom and independence of this and the other United States of America at the utmost risk of their lives and fortunes."



Congress Hall
S. E. Cor. S. 6th and Chestnut Streets
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Lit Brothers' Department Store
Market, N. 8th, N. 9th and Filbert Streets
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Gimbel Brothers' Department Store
Market, S. 8th, S. 9th and Jayne Streets
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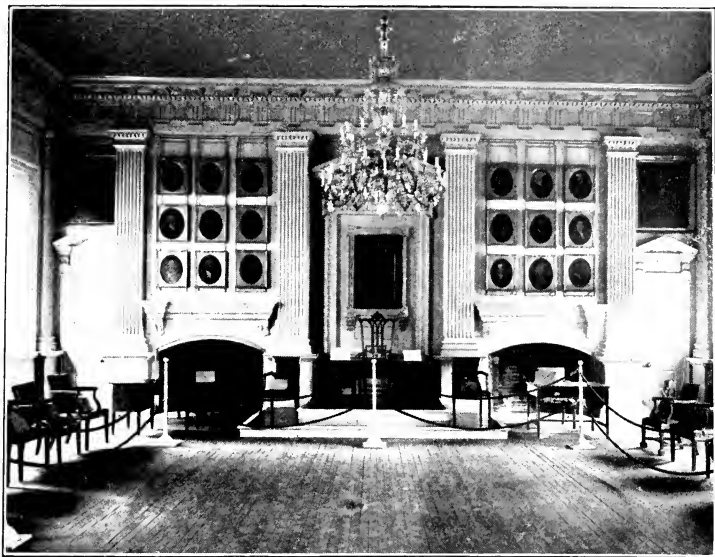
They elected delegates to Congress and these delegates were the signers of the Declaration. The American officers taken prisoners at the Battle of Brandywine September 11, and of Germantown October 4, 1777, were held in the East Room as prisoners of war. On July 9, 1778, the Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the states were signed in the East Room by eight states. Unimposing in its exterior, it is yet the most historic spot in America. The bronze statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall is a replica of the original one in white marble by Bailey, which was removed on account of disintegration.

Independence Hall was used for more than a century by various public offices and societies and underwent many minor alterations.

It comprises three main buildings; a central structure, the State House with wings adjoining, and two buildings, one on 6th and one on 5th St., one erected for the city and the other for the county of Philadelphia.

The central building was designed and built by Andrew Hamilton, a barrister of Philadelphia. The two others were not built until after the close of the Revolution.

The story of its construction is, in brief, as follows: On



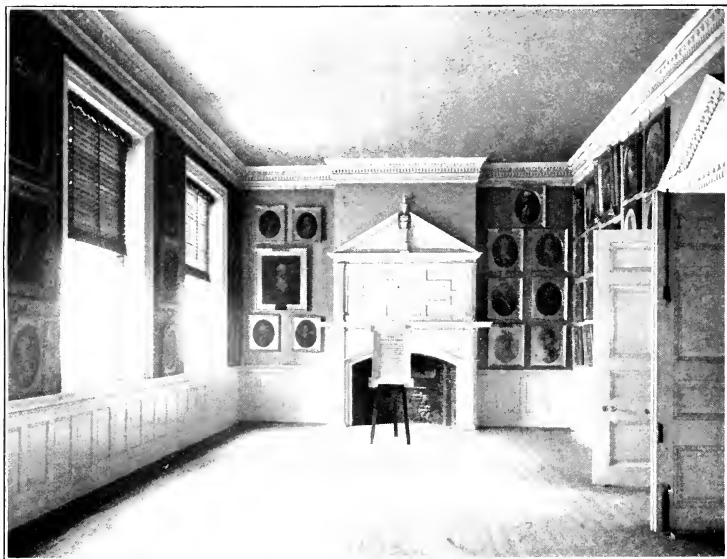
Independence Hall—1st Floor East

Page 43

the first of the third month, 1729, the representatives, as they styled themselves and as they were, of

“the freemen of Pennsylvania”

in General Assembly met, having been up to that time obliged to hire private houses for their sittings, determined to build a house for themselves, and appropriated two thousand pounds towards its building. The Act in manuscript still exists and is in the handwriting of Andrew Hamilton. . . . Nothing was done in the actual work of construction until 1732, when Mr. Hamilton exhibited to the two other members of the committee appointed the plan of the central building as it now stands. Mr. Hamilton was appointed to superintend the work, and began the purchase of materials, and entered into contracts with mechanics to enlarge the design to meet the requirements for the better preservation of the public papers of the province, and produced, March, 1732, a plan for the offices to be built adjoining the State House. The present wing buildings are restorations. In 1734 the building was completed, but without a steeple. In 1751 the tower and steeple were completed. In 1781 the Bell was lowered and the steeple removed. In 1783 the square was improved and trees planted.



**Banqueting Room—2d Floor East
Independence Hall
Page 43**

In 1785 the City Hall at 6th and Chestnut Sts. and the Court House at 5th and Chestnut Sts. were erected. In 1828 an appropriation of \$12,000 was made for a new steeple and a new bell which were erected, and the Liberty Bell given a place in an upper story of the tower to be rung only on occasions of importance. In 1864 it was placed in the East Room. In 1876 it was hung in the tower by a chain of thirteen links.

The city government has restored Independence Hall to its former condition. The East Room, which was the scene of the deliberations of the National Congress, still appears practically as it did at the time of that historic meeting. In various parts of the hall are to be found relics of all sorts, a fac-simile of the original Declaration of Independence, and many portraits. The collection of historic portraits is based on canvases secured from the famous Peale Museum which at one time occupied the upper floors of Independence Hall.

There are some masterpieces by Benjamin West and valuable portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Edgar Pine, Thomas Sully, Allan Ramsey and others, together with Rush's full length statue (after Stuart) of President Washington, carved in wood.

The collection of colored crayons and pastels by John

Sharpless, who came to America in 1794, is notable. The city of Philadelphia purchased them during the Centennial Exposition for exhibition in Independence Hall, the forty-five examples being worth \$500,000.

The earliest exhibition of pictures ever held in America was in Independence Hall by Robert Edge Pine, an English artist, in 1784.

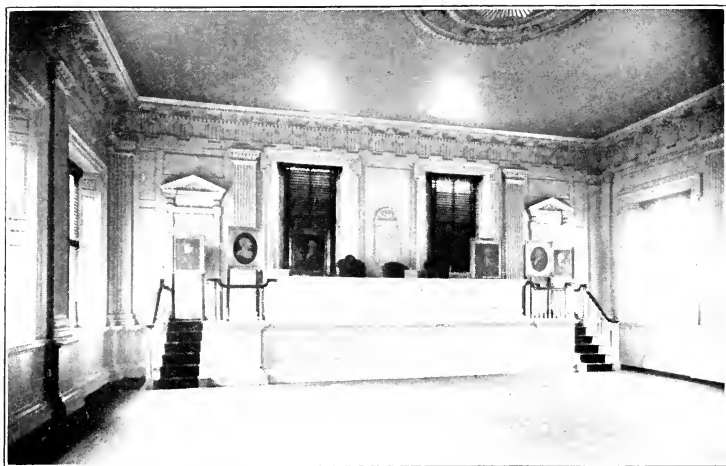
The chair and table used by the presidents of the Continental Congress are here, and resting on the table is the original silver inkstand—with its quill box and sand shaker—from



The Stairway to 2d Floor
Independence Hall
Page 43



Strawbridge & Clothier's Department Store
Market, N. 8th and Filbert Streets
Page 42



Judicial Court Room—1st Floor West
Independence Hall
Page 43

which the members of Congress dipped the ink when they autographed the famous document. There are also fourteen of the original chairs, used by the delegates from the colonies. The important object in the building is the

Liberty Bell, whose tongue first announced the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It hangs from its original beam, within an ornamental frame in the main corridor, where it may be closely examined, but is carefully guarded against vandalism.

The bell was ordered by the Superintendent of the State House in Philadelphia from the agent of the Province in London. The requirements were that it should weigh about two thousand pounds and bear the following,

“By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philadelphia, 1752,”

and underneath,

“Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof, Lev. XXV, V, X.”

In August, 1752, the bell was received in Philadelphia, but in the following month it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper. It was recast, but as it was not done satisfactorily it was again recast in May, 1753, and in June of the same year it was hung in the State House steeple.

It was taken to Allentown, Pa., in 1777 in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British.

In August, 1753, the bell was rung in the State House steeple for the first time,—to call the members of the Assembly together.

May 17, 1775, it was rung for the Members of the Assembly when, taking the higher ground for their rights as Englishmen, they addressed the Proprietary Governor as follows,

"We do not as a part of the Legislature desire any independence but what the Constitution authorises, which gives us a right to judge for ourselves and our constituents of the utility and propriety of laws, and never will oblige us to make laws by direction."

February 3, 1757, the Assembly was called together by the bell, on which occasion Franklin was sent to England to solicit redress of certain grievances.

September 12, 1764, the bell rang the Assembly together when another step was made toward the Revolution. The Massachusetts Bay votes then received acquainted the Assembly with the instructions sent by that colony to its agent in London asking him to use his endeavors to have the Sugar Act repealed and to prevent the Stamp Act or any other imposition of taxes upon them and the other American provinces.

September 22, same year, the bell rang the Assembly together when that body wrote its London agent in terms similar to the letter of the Massachusetts Assembly.

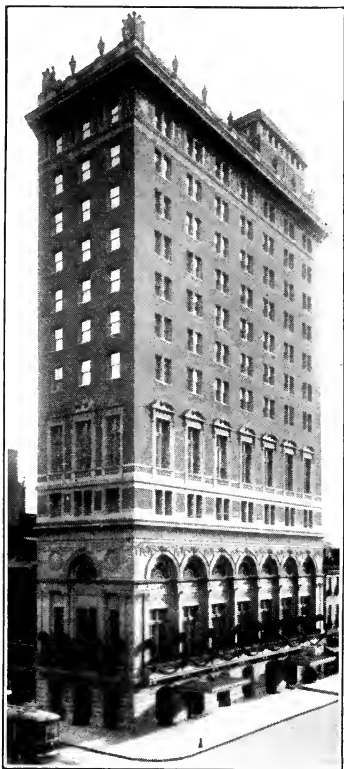
September 9, 1765, the bell called the Assembly to consider a resolution to accept a plan for a Congress of the Colonies, which finally met in New York on October 7, 1765.

September 21, 1765, the bell convened the Assembly to consider the Act of Parliament imposing stamp duties and other duties upon all British subjects in America.

October 5, 1765, the bell was muffled and tolled as the ship "Royal Charlotte" bearing the stamps for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland under convoy of the Man-of-War "The Sardine" came up the Delaware River.



General George G. Meade
Fairmount Park
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Ritz-Carlton Hotel
S. Broad and Walnut Streets
Page 26

October 31, 1765, when the Stamp Act went into operations, the bell was again muffled and tolled.

September 20, 1766, the Assembly was called and voted the last £4,000 to carry on the military operations of Great Britain in the Colonies.

April 25, 1768, a town meeting of citizens was called by the bell to express their objection to the Act of Parliament prohibiting the making of steel in the Province, prohibiting planing and slitting mills and iron manufactories, prohibiting hat making, and wool manufacturing, and for the shipment of paupers to the Colonies.

July 30, 1768, the bell called a town meeting which passed the following resolutions:

"Thus are the Colonies reduced to the level of slaves. The produce of their toil is at the disposal of others to whom they never entrusted power and over whom they have no control. Justice is administered, government is exercised, and a standing army maintained at the expense of the people, and yet without the least dependence on them; nay, the money which we have earned with sweat

and toil and labor, being taken from us without our knowledge or consent, is given away in pensions to venal slaves, who have shown a readiness to assist in riveting the chains on their brethren and children."

September 27, 1770, the bell called the people to State House Square when it was resolved that the claims of Parliament to tax the Colonies were subversive of the Constitutional rights of the Colonies and that the Union of the Colonies ought to be maintained.

February 4, 1771, the bell called the Assembly which sent a petition to the king for the repeal of the duty on tea.

October 18, 1773, the bell called the citizens to denounce the buyers and vendors of tea as enemies to their country.

December 27, 1773, the bell brought together a crowd which filled the Square, when it was

"resolved that the tea in the ship 'Polly' should not be landed. The ship was provisioned and sent back whence it came, tea and all."

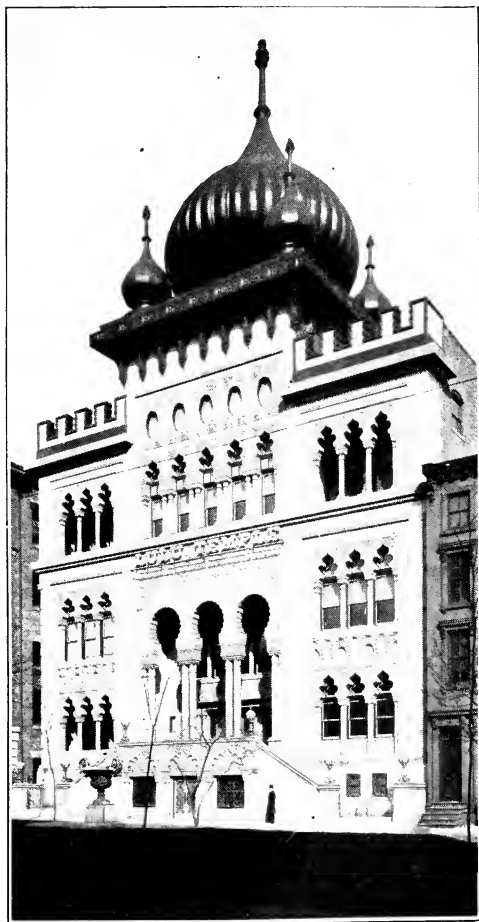
June 1, 1774, when the Port of Boston was closed, the bell was muffled and tolled.

June 18, 1774, the bell called a town meeting in the Square when the people pledged the city to the common cause of liberty.

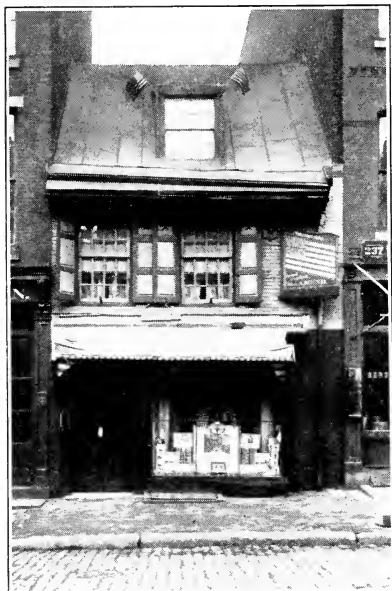
August 25, 1775, the day following the battle of Lexington, the sound of the bell brought to the State House 8,000 people who pledged themselves to associate for the purpose of defending with arms their lives, liberty and property against all attempts to deprive them of them.

July 8, 1776. at 12.00 noon the bell was rung to call the people to State House Square where John Nixon, soldier and financier, read the Declaration. At the conclusion of the reading the bell was tolled, and at the same time all the chimes and bells in the city were ringing.

September 26, 1776, the bell called together for the last time the members of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, which body then dissolved.



Lu Lu Temple
Spring Garden near N. Broad Street
Page 40



Betsy Ross Flag House
229 Arch Street
 Page 54

October 24, 1781, the bell was rung at noon to announce the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

November 27, 1781, to welcome to Philadelphia George Washington, Commander-in-chief of the Army, the bell and all other bells in the city were rung.

April 16, 1783, the bell rang the Proclamation of Peace.

From then to July 8, 1835, when it suddenly cracked while being tolled in memory of chief justice Marshall, it proclaimed the National Anniversary, ushered in the new year,

"welcomed distinguished men and tolled for the noble dead."

The Hall and its museums are open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays 1 p. m. to 4 p. m.) Admission free.

Congress Hall, S. E. Cor. 6th and Chestnut Sts., has even greater interest. Its site, before the Revolution, was occupied by a wooden shelter for visiting Indians. The present building was completed in 1790, and until 1800 was occupied by the Congress of the Nation. Here Washington was inaugurated President, in 1793, for a second term, and John Adams as Vice-president; here, in December, 1795, Washington presented his message concerning Jay's treaty with England; and here Adams took the oath as President in 1797, and Jefferson as Vice-president.

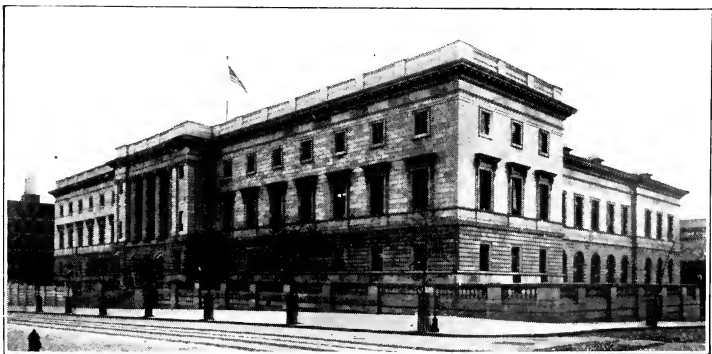
"While Congress held its sessions in this building, the United States Mint, and the United States Bank were established; Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee were admitted into the Union; the army and navy were organized upon a permanent basis; Jay's treaty, determining our relations with England, resulting in much difference of opinion, was considered and ratified; the whiskey insurrection was suppressed; the war with the Indians, conducted successively by Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne—all of them Pennsylvanians—was fought, and, in the ably managed campaign of Wayne, the power of the hostile tribes was finally broken, the West won for civilization; and the brief war with France, reflecting much credit upon our youthful navy and upon Commodore Thomas Truxton, afterward Sheriff of Philadelphia County, was courageously undertaken and

maintained. Here, too, was officially announced the death of Washington, when John Marshall offered a resolution 'that a committee, in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' thus originating an expressive phrase destined in America never to be forgotten. Congress sat here for the last time on the 14th day of May, 1800."

After 1800 it was devoted to criminal courts, and became popularly known as the "Slaughter House," on account of the many murder trials that took place there; but these courts now sit in the City Hall.

U. S. Supreme Court House, S. W. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts. Built in 1791. Occupied by the Supreme Court, 1791 to 1800. The Councils of Philadelphia used the second floor from 1791 to 1854. The office of Mayor of the city was located here from 1791 to 1889.

The National Museum, of the Sons of the Revolution, now occupies the restored upper floor of the building, reached by a winding staircase in the tower. A large number of portraits, all well labeled, adorn the walls; most of these are copies of ordinary merit, but some are spirited originals, notably that of George III, by Allan Ramsay. Other notable objects are the original charter of Pennsylvania (1701), signed by William Penn; a slab of the Penn Indian Treaty Elm of Shackamaxon; two chairs that once belonged to Penn; a portion of George Washington's pew in Christ Church, and other pieces of furniture; and the small table upon which George Mason drafted the famous Declaration of Rights of Virginia. To this collection constant additions will be made of authentic historical relics illustrating the Revolutionary period of American history.



United States Mint
N. 17th and Spring Garden Streets
Page 56

Carpenters' Hall. This venerable structure stands in a narrow court off Chestnut St., between S. 3d and S. 4th Sts. Carpenters' Company was organized, 1724; ground purchased, 1768; building commenced, 1770. First Continental Congress met in unfinished building September 5, 1774. On September 7 was here offered the first prayer in Congress.

"Washington was kneeling there, and Henry, and Randolph, and Rutledge Lee and Jay, and by their side there stood, bowed in reverence, the Puritian patriots of New England, who at that moment believed that Boston was being bombarded and destroyed."

Building completed, 1792. The Provisional Committee occupied the Hall in 1776. Among the resolves was

"the calling a convention for the express purpose of forming a new Government in the Province which shall derive all its authority from the people only."

In 1787 Convention held here to frame Constitution deliberated with closed doors for four months, and agreed upon a Constitution for the United States of America. The building bears the inscription

"Within these walls Henry, Hancock, and Adams inspired the delegates of the Colonies with nerve and sinew for the toils of war."

During the Revolution the basement was a magazine for ammunition, and from 1791 to 1797 Carpenters' Hall was the home of the First United States Bank.

"Here was conceived that liberty which had its birth in Independence Hall."

Its claim to fame is therefore only second to that of Independence Hall. Like Independence Hall, it contains many relics. It is open free daily, except Sundays, from 1 to 3 p. m.

Betsy Ross House
— **The Flag House**,
229 Arch St. below
N. 3d St. It was in
this house that in



Carpenter's Hall
Off Chestnut between S. 3d and S. 4th Streets

1777 the first American flag was made by Betsy Ross. Open free to the public daily, except Sunday, from 8.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.

William Penn's House. On Lansdowne Drive, west of Girard Ave. bridge, in Fairmount Park. Erected in 1682, as the first brick house built in the city of Philadelphia on Letitia Court, a small street running from Market to Chestnut Sts., between Front and 2d Sts. It was for several years occupied by Penn and his family. When the encroachment of the wholesale district of Philadelphia threatened to destroy it, the city authorities removed the house from Letitia Court to its present location in the park. A number of Penn relics may be found in its rooms, which are open to the public free.

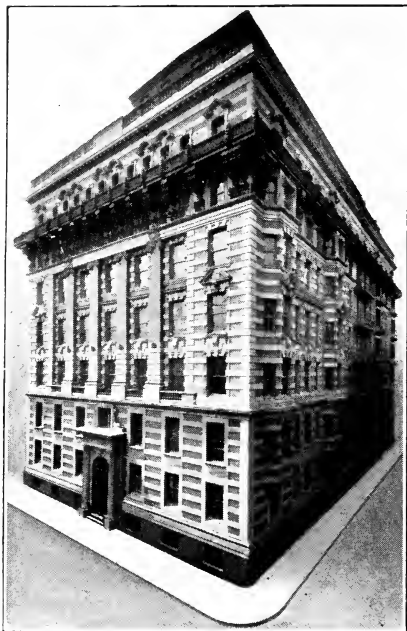
League Island Navy Yard.

At the southern end of Broad St. This is one of the chief naval stations of the United States Government. A broad avenue extends from the entrance to the wharves, and upon each side of this highway are arranged the buildings of the yard,—officers' quarters, storehouse, machine shops, etc. Here are displayed cannon captured from British ships in the War of 1812, Parrot guns that saw service in the Civil War, and pyramids of old-style shot and shell. A feature of the yard is the immense fresh-water basin in which many vessels may lie at once without their bottoms becoming fouled by sea-growth, or other injury overtaking them. In addition to inspecting the various workshops, the government offices, and the big marine barracks, visitors will be interested in the great dry dock and the war ships, several of which are usually stationed here. The yard may be reached by taking cars on 15th St., marked League Island. Admittance may be obtained during daylight hours.

Frankford Arsenal. Near Bridesburg Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Here the Government makes vast stores



Major General Peter Muhlenberg
South Front City Hall
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Jefferson Medical College Hospital
S. 10th and Walnut Streets
Page 113

of ammunition and other supplies for the army and navy.

United States Mint, N. 17th and Spring Garden Sts. This is the largest mint in the country, producing two-thirds of the entire coinage of the United States. The process of making money and the collection of coins and medals are most interesting. Open to visitors from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. week days, Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 noon. Admission free.

Girard National Bank, 116 S. 3d St. Founded in 1795.

Penn National Bank. Corner of 7th and Market Sts. Standson site of house in which the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson.

Custom House. On the south side of Chestnut St., between 4th and 5th Sts., is a strikingly handsome white marble building, approached by a long flight of steps. This is the United States Custom House. The structure, which was completed in 1824, is modeled after the Parthenon at Athens, and is regarded by connoisseurs as a fine specimen of architecture.

Cramp's Ship Yard. Beach St. along the Delaware River. Here have been constructed a number of the large battleships of the United States Navy, including New Ironsides, launched in 1862; Wyalusing, Yazoo (monitor) 1863, Chattanooga (cruiser) 1865, Terror (monitor) 1874, Baltimore (protected cruiser) 1890, Yorktown (gun boat) 1889, Vesuvius (dynamite cruiser) 1890, Philadelphia (protected cruiser) 1890, Newark (protected cruiser) 1890, New York (armored cruiser) 1893, Columbia (protected cruiser), Minneapolis (protected cruiser) 1894, Indiana (battleship) 1895, Massachusetts (battleship), Brooklyn (armored cruiser) 1896, Alabama (battleship) 1900, Maine (battleship) 1902, built to replace the Maine, sunk in

Havana Harbor; Colorado and Pennsylvania (armored cruisers) 1905, Tennessee (armored cruiser) 1906, Mississippi (battleship), Idaho (battleship) 1908, Wyoming (battleship of 26,000 tons, 554 feet long) and South Carolina (battleship) 1909. Admission may be had to the yard by applying at the office.

Baldwin Locomotive Works. N. Broad and Spring Garden Sts. This is the largest single industry in the city. It employs between 12,000 and 15,000 men and is capable of turning out an average of eight complete locomotives per day. Admission may be had during working hours by application at the office.

United States Naval Home and Hospital, Greys Ferry Road and Fitzwater St. Here many of the old sailors of the United States Navy are taken care of. The grounds are beautifully kept up.

Single Tax Library, 413 S. 10th St. House where Henry George was born.

Chinatown. Philadelphia's Chinese quarter is on Race between 9th and 10th Sts. Here one may visit a number of typical Chinese restaurants and shop in stores devoted to the sale of Chinese articles and foods.

Foreign Sections.

Philadelphia has a large foreign population, the greater part of which inhabits the section east of Broad St. and south of Locust St. This section, in which once the society of the city resided, has been given over almost entirely to foreigners, including Russian Jews, Italians, Syrians, Greeks, and Hungarians. Churches and theaters here are supported exclusively by the foreign element, and a most picturesque life may be observed, particularly in the Ital-



Franklin National Bank Building
Betz Building on the Left
S. Broad and Chestnut Streets
Page 39

ian settlement along Carpenter and Christian Sts., east of 7th St.

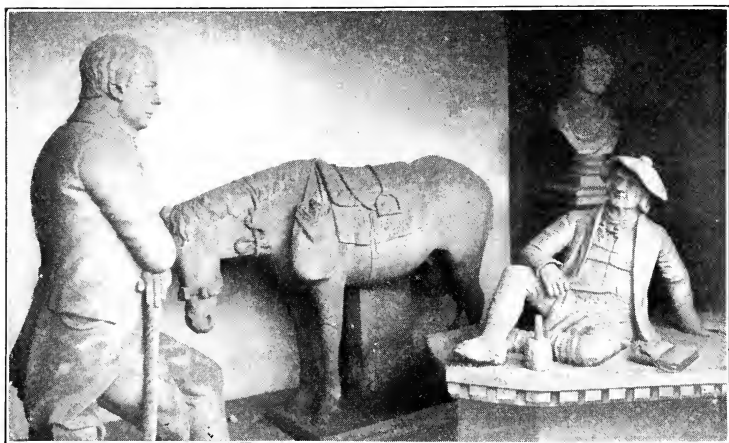
CEMETERIES

Philadelphia contains a number of notable "cities of the dead" to which visitors are attracted either by the natural beauty of their situations, their sculptured vaults and monuments, or their historical associations. To the last group belong those adjacent to the old churches of the city, such as Gloria Dei, St. Peter's, Old Christ, and the Mennonite Church in Germantown.

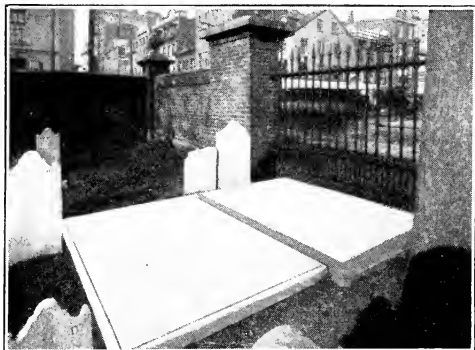
Christ Church Cemetery, at 5th and Arch Sts., contains the remains of Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Generals Cadwalader and Jacob Morgan of the Continental Army, Commodores Truxton, Bainbridge, and Dale of the Navy. In the churchyard of old St. David's, near Radnor, just beyond the city, a number of Revolutionary heroes rest.

Laurel Hill. This beautiful burying ground lies on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill, between East (Fairmount) Park and Wissahickon Park. It is bounded on the east by Ridge Ave., with a car line to its North Gate, and on the west by the East Drive, which follows the river, and passes the South Gate. The Philadelphia & Reading Railway has a station for the cemetery on its Norristown Branch.

Laurel Hill contains nearly 100 acres, all of which have been



Old Mortality Near Main Entrance
Laurel Hill Cemetery



Franklin's Grave
Christ Church Cemetery
N. 5th and Arch Streets
Page 53

laid out with careful regard to landscape effects. The grounds are well taken care of and there are many most attractive private burial lots. If the intentions of the present managers are carried out, the Park Drive along the western base of the cemetery will

"resemble the Appian Way, leading out of Rome, where the road is lined with monuments."

This cemetery is divided into three parts, north, south, and central. North Laurel Hill is the original cemetery and takes its name from the fact that it was previously "The Laurels," the homestead of the Sims family. South Laurel Hill was "Harleigh," the country seat of the Rawle family, while George Pepper formerly occupied Central Laurel Hill as an estate named "Fairy Hill." The south entrance is through an old-fashioned gateway, whose massive posts are decorated with symbolic urns. The principal entrance is at Ridge Ave. Near it is the chief public ornament of the grounds, a group of statuary, cut in brownstone by Thom. This group exhibits "Old Mortality," pausing a moment at his favorite occupation of restoring defaced tombstones, to converse with Sir Walter Scott. Readers of Scott's "Old Mortality" will recall the scene.

"An old man was seated upon the monument of the slaughtered Presbyterians," writes Sir Walter, "busily employed in deepening with his chisels the letters of the inscription, which, announcing in scriptural language the promised blessings of futurity to be the lot of the slain, anathematized the murderers with corresponding violence. A blue bonnet of unusual dimensions covered the gray hairs of the pious workman. His dress was a large, old-fashioned coat of the coarse cloth called hoddin-gray, usually worn by the elder peasants, with waistcoat and breeches of the same, and the whole suit, though still in decent repair, had obviously seen a train of long service. Strong clouted shoes studded with hob-nails, and gramoches or leggins, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment. Beside him fed among the graves a pony, the companion of his journey, whose extreme whiteness, as well as its projecting bones and hollow eyes, indicated its antiquity. It was harnessed in the most simple manner, with a pair of branks or bridle, a hair tether or halter, and a sunk, or a cushion of straw, instead of bridle and saddle. A canvas pouch

hung round the neck of the animal, for the purpose, probably, of containing the rider's tools, and anything else he might have occasion to carry with him. Although I had never seen the old man before, yet, from the singularity of his employment, and the style of his equipage, I had no difficulty in recognizing a religious itinerant whom I have often heard talked of, and who was known in various parts of Scotland by the title of Old Mortality."

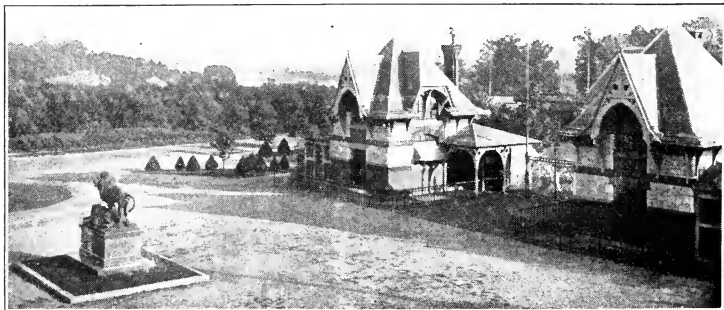
West Laurel Hill. A newer cemetery near Barmouth station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which occupies a large plot of ground on the hills back of Fairmount Park. It is most beautifully kept up, and contains a number of exceptionally fine monuments.

Woodlands Cemetery. Located on Woodland Ave. between S. 39th and S. 42d Sts. in West Philadelphia. Its fine monuments include a large chapel in which rest the remains of members of the Drexel family, long prominent in Philadelphia financial circles. Among others buried here are Admiral Charles Stewart, Commodore David Porter, and Major General Birney. Woodland Cemetery was at one time the family estate of Sir William Hamilton, one of the early settlers in Philadelphia. The old residence is still standing in the cemetery, occupied as an office and residence by the superintendent.

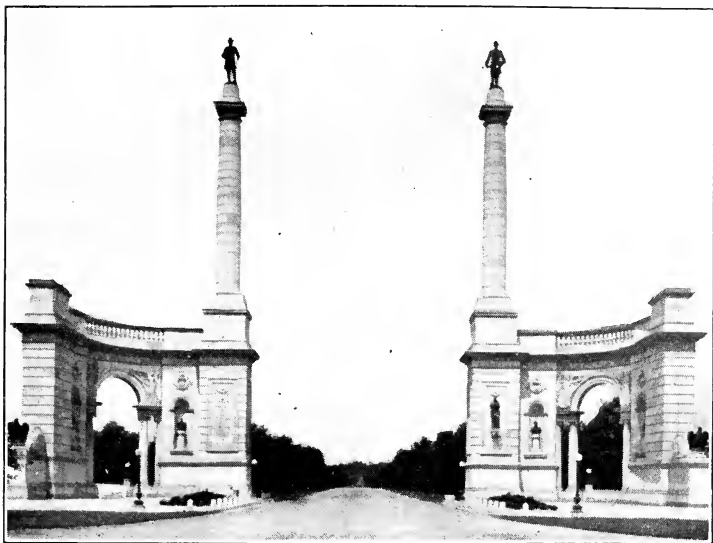
Mt. Moriah. This is one of the older burial places of the city, and lies on the hills along the city's border, just off Woodland Ave. at 72d St. It is the second largest cemetery in the city.

Mt. Vernon, Mt. Peace, and the German Lutheran Cemeteries lie directly back of Laurel Hill Cemetery, and while smaller, are scarcely less interesting to the visitor.

Monument Cemetery, on N. Broad St., between Montgomery Ave. and Norris St., is also one of the older resting places of the departed.



Entrance to Zoological Garden
Fairmount Park
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Smith Memorial
Fairmount Park
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PARKS AND DRIVES

Philadelphia has set aside nearly 4,000 acres as parks and squares. Of this area, Fairmount Park occupies over 3,400 acres, embracing within its limits 43 miles of drives, 44 miles of footpaths, and 12 miles of bridle paths.

Fairmount Park extends on both sides of the Schuylkill River, from Callowhill St. bridge north to Wissahickon Creek. At the mouth of Wissahickon Creek it branches off and follows the creek, with its embracing hills, to the north of Chestnut Hill. At Rittenhouse St. the Lincoln Drive extends back from the park into the Germantown Hills for some distance, following the line of the Monoshone Creek or Paper Mill Run, an historic small stream reminiscent of the early German settlement in this region.

All the territory between Girard Ave. and Callowhill St. and the line of the Reading Subway is known as the Old Park or Lemon Hill, so called from the high hill forming its center.

At the Green St. entrance stands the Washington Monument, erected in 1896 by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and unveiled by President McKinley, in May, 1897. The project for such a monument began and the first subscriptions



Belmont Mansion
Fairmount Park
 Page 69

were taken in 1811, but it was not until the fund had increased to about \$280,000 that it was decided to use it. Professor Rudolph Siemering of Berlin designed the monument, which was constructed abroad and brought to this country. Thirteen steps, symbolical of the thirteen original States of the Union, lead up to a platform from which

risers a pedestal of granite, bearing medallions and symbolical groups. Upon the pedestal stands the equestrian figure of Washington, 20 feet high. The entire height of the monument is 44 feet. Its cost was about \$250,000.

The top of "Fairmount," which arises just beyond, is covered by the old reservoir, and on the edge of the river at its farther base are the old waterworks, of Grecian architecture, now utilized as an aquarium.

Aquarium. The exhibits comprise 32 tanks containing 27 species and 15 varieties of fresh-water fish. There is also a collection of aquatic reptiles, such as turtles and terrapin, and a hatchery showing process of hatching trout.

By following the main pathways and driving northward, past a plaza containing a statue of Lincoln, we come to another eminence.

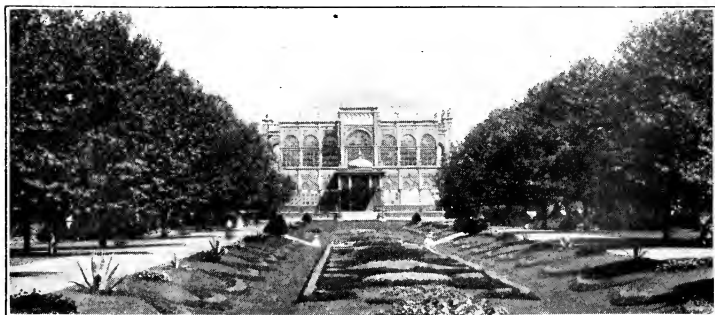
Lemon Hill (part of Fairmount Park). Here stands a former country house of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolutionary government. Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, Jefferson, and Lafayette were frequent visitors here. Lafayette planted a white walnut tree which still flourishes. The place is now used as a restaurant. Surroundings of extraordinary beauty and manifold historic association make this locality one of the most popular afternoon resorts in the park. Concerts are given daily by a city band, in an open-air amphitheater having more than 3,000 seats. Along the river bank, at the foot of Lemon Hill, are pretty stone boathouses belonging to rowing clubs of the

"Schuylkill Navy." In order, going north, they are Public

Boat House, Fairmount Rowing Club, Quaker City Barge Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Crescent Boat Club, Batchelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia Barge Club, University Barge Club, Malta Boat Club, Vesper Boat Club, College (U. of P.) Boat Club, West Philadelphia Barge Club, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia Skating Club, Sedgely Club. Going north, we pass the Grant Cottage, the log hut used as winter quarters by Grant at City Point in 1864-65. The last four months of the rebellion were passed by Grant within its walls.

"Here he received reports of his great subordinates and sent them each their orders and their rewards;—watched Sherman's route to the sea, and his memorable march through the Carolinas; despatched his instructions to Thomas, which resulted in the battle of Nashville and the discomfiture of Hood; directed Terry in the operations which culminated in the fall of Fort Fisher; directed Sherman and Schofield, bringing one northward through the Carolinas, and the other eastward in dead winter across the north, and then sending him by sea to meet his great captain at Goldsboro, the co-operation being so complete that the two arrived, one from Nashville and the other from Savannah, on the same day;—received the rebel commissioners on their way to meet President Lincoln; ordered Sheridan's glorious movements;—he directed Canby in the campaign whose conclusion was the fall of Mobile; despatched Wilson and Stoneman on their final raids; received the President, General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Meade and Admiral Porter, in an interview interesting beyond comparison in the meeting at the one time and place of so many men of such importance by their talents and their positions; and here the lamented Lincoln passed many of the latest hours of his life before its crowning success had been achieved; here the last orders for all these generals were penned before the commencement of the great campaign which terminated the war."

Passing the statue to the late Hon. Morton McMichael, we reach, about a mile beyond the Washington Monument the Girard Ave. bridge (a magnificent structure, 120 feet wide), at the end of which the German citizens have erected a monument to Humboldt. Near by is an equestrian statue in bronze of



Horticultural Hall and Sunken Garden
Fairmount Park
Page 67

Jeanne D'Arc. This marks the northern limit of the original park.

East Park begins at Girard Ave. and extends northward as a comparatively narrow strip to Wissahickon Creek. It contains probably more romantic and picturesque spots than any other part of Fairmount Park except Wissahickon Drive. East Park is all hills and ravines, dotted with colonial mansions "old in story," and traversed by a network of roads and paths—an ideal place for bicycling or rambling. The People's and the Ridge Ave. lines of street cars are direct routes to this region.

The principal park road is the continuation of the East Drive. Half a mile above Girard Ave. bridge, it leads to

Fountain Green, built a century ago by Samuel Meeker; and a third of a mile farther to

Mount Pleasant, once the home of Benedict Arnold. It was built in 1762 by Capt. John McPherson, a privateer of great celebrity during the French and Spanish wars. John Adams, in 1774, pronounced it

"the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania."

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Arnold, then military governor of the state, purchased the property for his wife, née Peggy Shippen; but when Arnold's treason became known, the State confiscated the life interest which he had retained. Between 1781 and 1782 the place was tenanted by General the Baron von Steuben. The house is now utilized as a restaurant.

A short distance above Mount Pleasant is Rockland, a residence built about 1810; near by is a promontory from which there is a beautiful view of the river and of the heights beyond it. Other old estates farther on are Ormiston and Edgeley, both below the great East Park Reservoir. Beyond the latter we turn inland, and, making a long detour past the old

Woodford Mansion (now used as a park police office, and noted for the "Franklin trees" in its garden), we reach the

Dauphin St. or Ridge Ave. entrance to the park, and the populous precincts of Strawberry Hill. This is the terminus of the Park Trolley, and of several lines of street cars marked "Strawberry Mansion."

Strawberry Mansion is an old-fashioned country house, surrounded by big trees and commanding a



Lemon Hill Mansion
Fairmount Park

broad view of the river and the parks beyond it. Open-air band concerts are given daily in summer to large audiences, who may listen to the music while taking light refreshment on the broad piazzas. The East Drive continues to skirt the river past Laurel Hill Cemetery (which begins just above), and leads to Wissahickon Park.

The Park Trolley Line is a great convenience in viewing Fair-

mount Park, and enables the hurried visitor to get a fair idea at very small expenditures of time and money. It starts at the Dauphin St. entrance, and takes a course of more than 6 miles (or $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, if you add the line to West Philadelphia), yet nowhere crosses a driveway or path at grade, and nowhere duplicates the route. The fare is 5 cents.

Skirting Strawberry Hill, the line crosses to the west bank of the Schuylkill, then turns up the river, which, with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway on this side and Laurel Hill Cemetery on the other, is kept in view for some time. The Lilacs, The Willows, and Chamounix are the names of stopping places (at the last-named is a small lake with boating facilities). The northern end of the West Park is reached at Woodside (a popular summer amusement resort), where a change may be made (additional fare) to a longer route terminating in West Philadelphia. After leaving here, the return road bears to the left and takes a homeward course through charming woods past Belmont and Beechwood to the starting point. This ride gives a hurried yet satisfactory idea of all parts of the West Park.

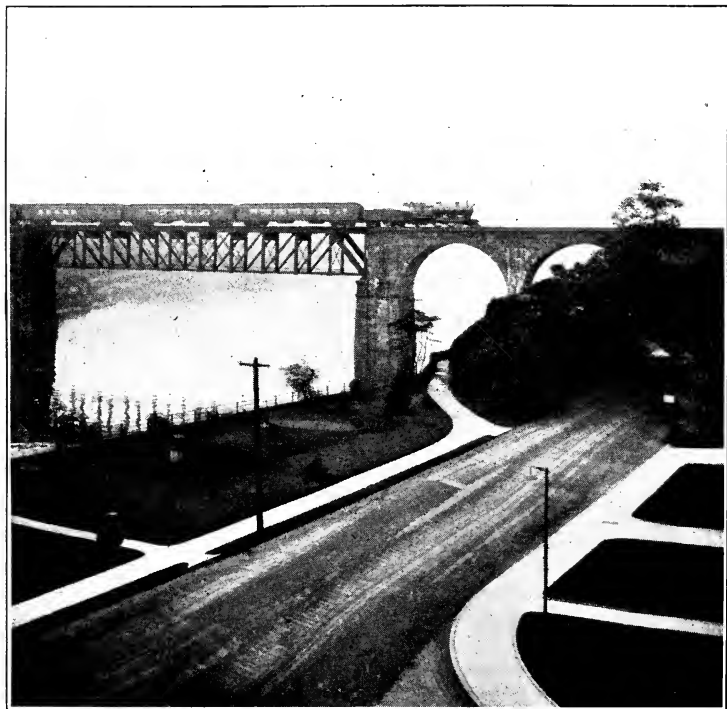


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Washington Monument
Fairmount Park
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Playgrounds. In East Park there are 54 tennis courts and 23 baseball diamonds.

West Park, that part of Fairmount Park west of the Schuylkill River, is much larger than the area east of the river. The southeast angle is occupied by the zoölogical garden, but the main portion begins on the north side of Girard Ave. In the latter section the Centennial Exposition was held in 1876. Of the principal buildings the Memorial and Horticultural Halls are still standing and in public use. The Chestnut St. and Walnut St. lines and certain cars of the Market St. line, the Arch St. line, and the Girard Ave. line, go to the West Park. If carriages are used from the center of the city, the best route is up Broad to Spring Garden St., thence to Fairmount, through the old park to Girard Ave., and west across the Girard Ave. bridge.



East Shore, Schuylkill River
Fairmount Park
Page 63

The Lansdowne Drive best exhibits the features of this great pleasured ground. It takes its name from the estate "Lansdowne" once belonging to John Penn, called the American, whose nephew, John, built near here a house known as Eggesfield, in which he lived during the Revolution. The Drive begins at the western end of the Girard Ave. bridge, where stands a relic of the time of Penn, in the little "Letitia" or "Penn House,"



Mount Pleasant
Fairmount Park
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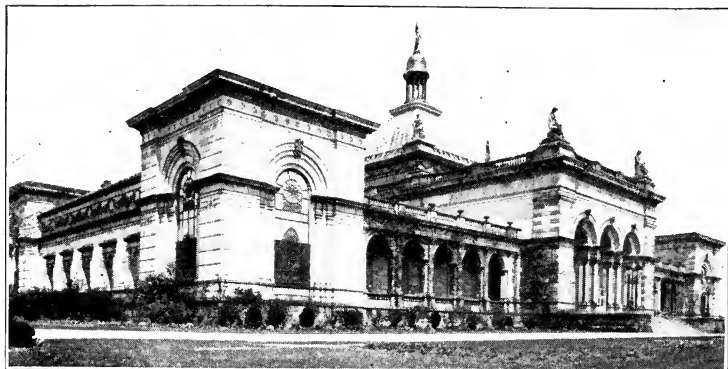
the first brick structure erected in Philadelphia. Somewhat beyond it is the old

"Sweet Brier" Mansion, built about 1810 by Samuel Breck, an eminent citizen and politician of that period. Sweet Brier commands one of the many wide and attractive views of the river; immediately beyond it a rustic bridge carries the drive across "Lansdowne Ravine" into that part of the Park occupied by the Centennial Exposition.

Horticultural Hall. Here are still kept the magnificent tree ferns and other tropical plants which delighted visitors during the Centennial. The conservatory measures 230 by 80 feet, and is 55 feet high. At the west end of the old hall is stored a splendid collection of blooming greenhouse plants, gathered many years ago by George W. Carpenter, and presented to the city by his widow.

Memorial Hall was built for the Centennial Exposition at a cost of \$1,500,000, to remain as a permanent memorial of that event. The structure is of white marble, and is utilized for the housing of the Wilstach and other famous collections of pictures, and for the preservation of the many works of art and curiosities retained by the city from the Centennial.

The Wilstach bequest consists of 140 paintings, and various books on statuary and art, together with the interest on \$600,000, which may be expended only on the maintenance of the gallery and the purchase of paintings. From this income there have been added nearly 400 paintings. The collection includes examples of Rosa Bonheur, Breton, Corot, Daubigny, Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Gérôme, Messonier, Munkacsy, Murillo, Rousseau, Rubens, Jan Steen, Tintoretto, Troyon, Velazquez,



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Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park

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Whistler, and many others. The sculptures include works by Barye, Powers, and Rinehart. Wonderful colored pictures of the ruins of Pompeii are shown. Admission free. Open every day.

Just to the east of Memorial Hall is the monumental gateway erected in memory of Richard Smith, a noted typefounder of the city. The structure is a memorial to Pennsylvania's military and naval officers and men distinguished for gallantry in the Civil War. The statuary in bronze comprises equestrian statues of Major-General Hancock, Major-General McClellan, Major-General Meade, Major-General Reynolds, a colossal figure of Richard Smith, and colossal busts of Admiral Porter, Major-General Hartranft, Admiral Dahlgren, James H. Windrim, Major-General Crawford, Governor Curtin, General James A. Beaver, and John B. Gest. In the distance may be seen the several large lakes used as skating ponds during winter and as sailing grounds for yachts in summer.

George's Hill is an eminence to the north 210 feet in height, from which a very wide landscape is to be surveyed. The Hill attracts countless picnic parties. Its summit bears the Belmont Reservoir (40,000,000 gallons), and at its foot is the



**Livezey House
Fairmount Park**

Page 74

allegorical fountain erected in 1876 by the Catholic Total Abstinence Society. Continuing along the beautiful drive, a mile farther brings one to

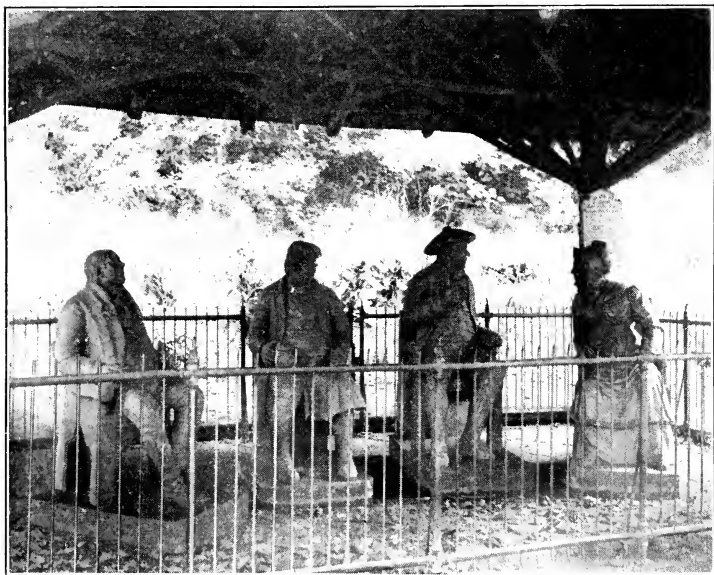
Belmont Mansion, erected about 1743, the Revolutionary country seat of Judge Richard Peters, an eminent patriot, Secretary of War, and the contemporary of Robert Morris.

On the bank of the river below Belmont, and opposite Peter's Island, may still be seen a little house which is called

Tom Moore's Cottage, though the truth of the story that Moore once lived in it has been questioned. The shady walks of Belmont Glen connect the two houses.

North of Belmont the park spreads out in a spacious area of hills, dales, and beautiful woodlands, and the drive passes over high ground, giving views of the Belmont Driving Park, Park Nursery, and the river, with the marble-studded slopes of Laurel Hill beyond. The old mansion of Chamounix is an interesting point in the northern end of the park. From here one may turn backward along the West Drive, and thus follow the river bank down to the starting point at Girard Ave. bridge.

Other notable art objects in the park include the equestrian



Tam O'Shanter Group in Sandstone
Fairmount Park
Page 70

statue of Grant, by Daniel C. French and Edward C. Potter; the equestrian statue of Major-General George G. Meade by Alexander Milne Calder; the equestrian statue of Jeanne D'Arc by Emmanuel Fremiet; the bust (heroic size) of James A. Garfield by St. Gaudens; statues of Schiller, Columbus, Goethe; the Tam O'Shanter group of four figures in sandstone by James Thom; John J. Boyle's "Stone Age in America"; "Medicine Man," by Cyrus Edwin Dallin; "Dying Lioness" by Wilhelm Wolff and "Lion-Fighter" by Albert Wolff; "Lioness Carrying to her Young a Wild Boar" by August Cain; "Hudson Bay Wolves" by Edward Kemeys; Frederick Remington's "Cow Boy"; "Night," bronze statue by Edward Stauch; "Orestes and Plyades," fountain; bronze group by Carl Steinhäuser. "Silenus and the Infant Bacchus," bronze, a reproduction, the original supposed to be by Praxiteles. "The Wrestlers," a reproduction in bronze of an antique.

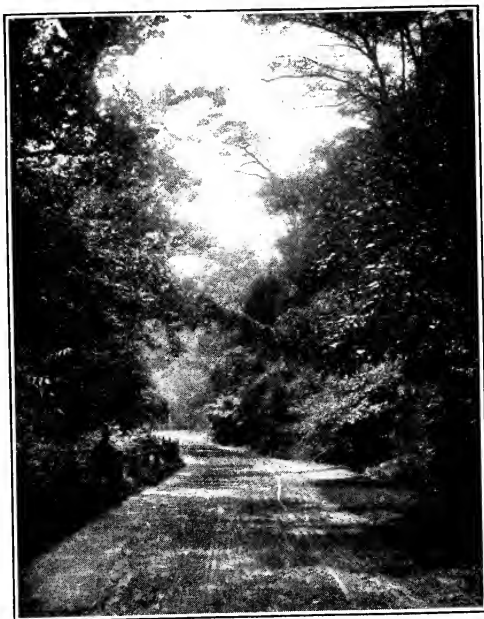
Playgrounds. In West Park there are 19 tennis courts and 9 baseball diamonds.

Wissahickon Drive. Many who have traveled much pronounce the scenery along this romantic road as among the most beautiful in the world. Wissahickon Creek winds in short curves for miles between high and thickly wooded hills, frequently split into romantic gorges, with little streams dashing down them by a series of small cascades. There is a quiet loveliness attached to every foot of this portion of the park that grows with each succeeding visit. The lower portion of the



Walnut Lane Bridge across the Wissahickon

Wissahickon may be reached by the Ridge Ave. cars and the Norristown branch of the Reading Railroad to Wissahickon Station; the upper portion less directly by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Chestnut Hill Branch. The best method of seeing the whole of this part of Fairmount Park is to hire a conveyance and make a day of it. In this case, after reaching Girard Ave. and the Park, take the East River Drive to the Wissahickon, and enter at the point where the stream and



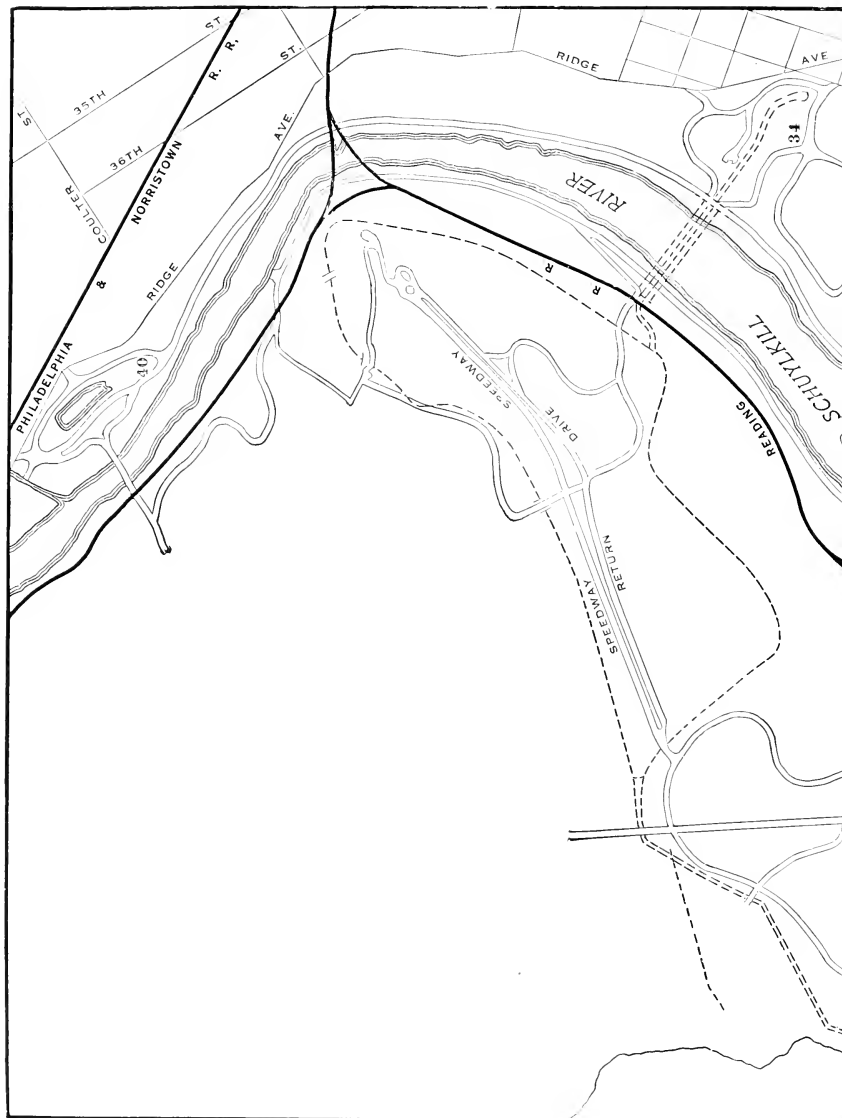
Along the Wissahickon
Page 70

valley are spanned by the handsome stone bridge of the Philadelphia & Reading's Norristown branch.

The Wissahickon Drive follows the stream to the far side of Chestnut Hill, where it enters the Barren Hill Pike, a short distance north of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Seminary. From the river road a bridle path enters the valley and skirts the hillside to the bridge above Rittenhouse St. At this point the bridle path crosses the stream and runs high up the hills through deep shade to the northern limits of the park.

Beginning at the mouth of the creek for the first mile the path winds about towering rocks and along the verge of several steep precipices; then the valley broadens out, and a fine picnic ground is reached. From here a steep ascent of about a hundred feet leads to a pretty rustic summerhouse.

Mom Rinker's Rock. Taking the bridle path on the east side of the stream for a short mile, we come to Mom Rinker's Rock. On the top of the rock is a statue of William Penn, a gift of the Hon. John Welsh, once Minister to England, former owner of the place where the statue stands.

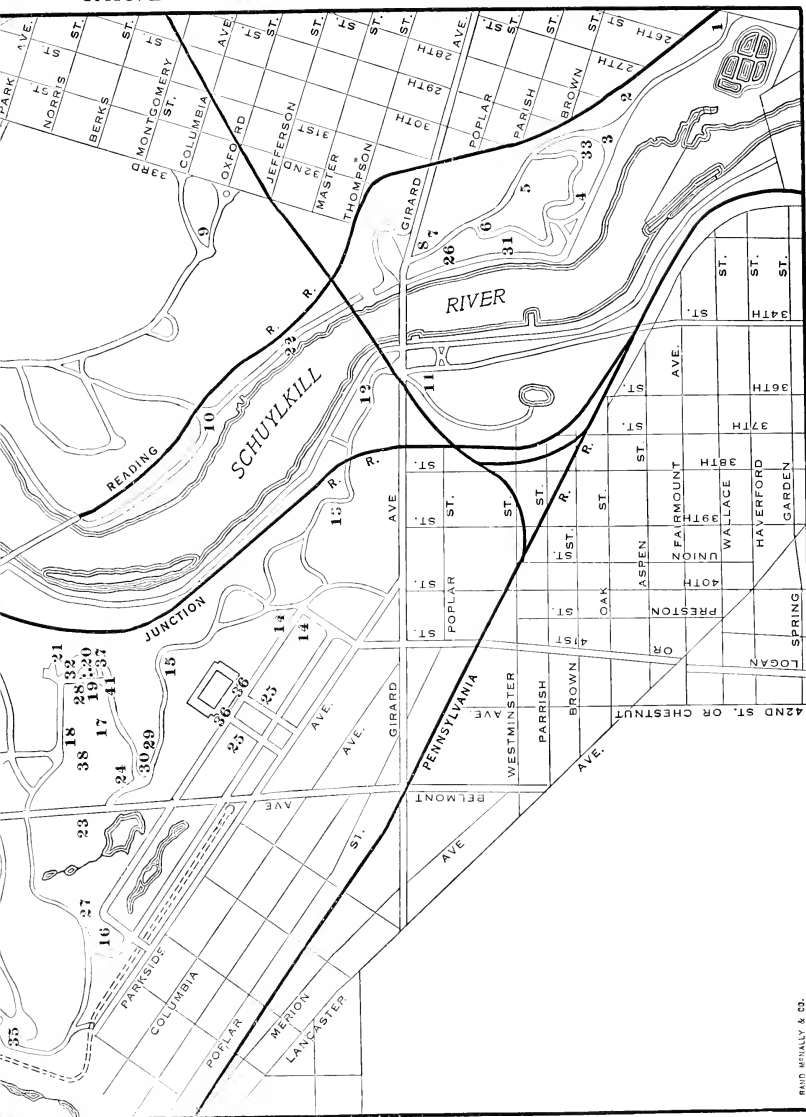


- 1 Washington
- 2 Silenus and Infant Bacchus
- 3 Abraham Lincoln
- 4 Tam O'Shanter Group
- 5 The Wrestlers
- 6 Morton McMichael
- 7 Humboldt

- 8 Jeanne D'Arc
- 9 Orestes and Pylades
- 10 U. S. Grant
- 11 Dying Lioness
- 12 Hudson Bay Wolves
- 13 Stone Age in America
- 14 Smith Memorial

MONUMENTS AND ST.

- 15 Major-General George C. Meade
- 16 Catholic T. A. B.
- 17 Schiller
- 18 Goethe
- 19 Hayden
- 20 Religious Liberty

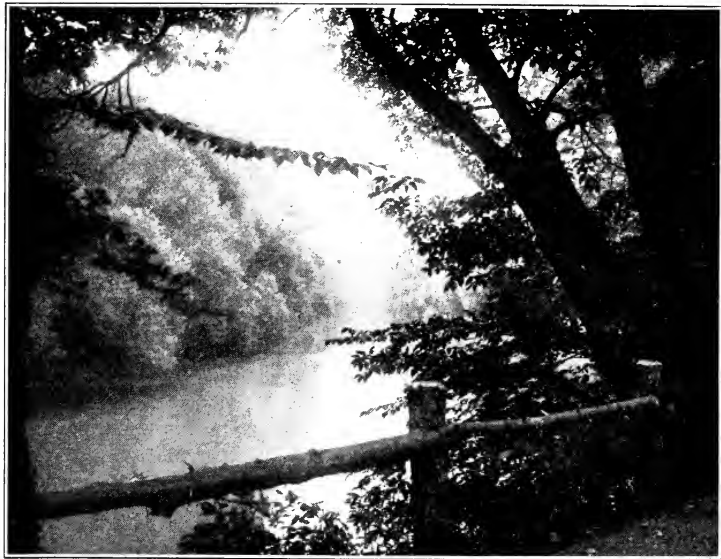


Y, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

Witherspoon
Cow Boy
Columbus
Anthony J. Drexel
Florentine Lions
James A. Garfield
Giant's Causeway

28 Il Penserosa
29 Japanese Stone Lantern
30 Japanese Temple Gate
31 Lion Fighter
32 Small Lions
33 Lioness carrying to her
young a Wild Boar

34 Medicine Man
35 Night
36 Pegassus, Flying Horse
37 Schubert
38 Sun Dial
39 Soldier
40 Bronze Tablet
41 Verdi



Along the Wissahickon

Page 70

The Sneaking Indian. On the driveway is a curious rock, 15 or 20 feet high. When one approaches it from the north to within a hundred yards, this rock takes the form of a stooping Indian, bow and arrow in hand, stealing upon his victim. The resemblance is striking; on nearer approach, it disappears wholly, and only formless fissures and knobs remain.

Walnut Lane Bridge. Visitors to the Wissahickon cannot fail to notice with admiration the beautiful arch spanning the stream in this vicinity. When it was erected a few years since it was the largest concrete arch in the world.

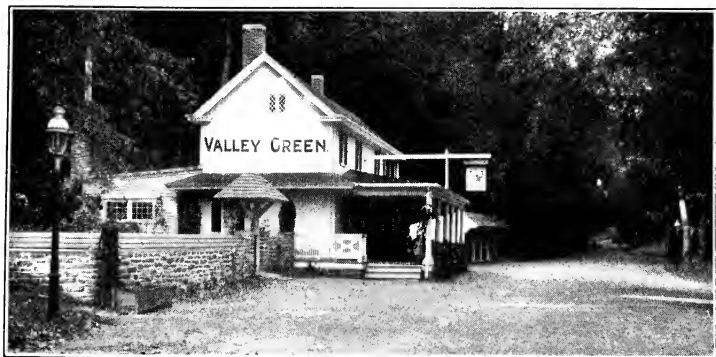
Livezey House. Crossing again to the bridle path and following it a short mile, the Livezey House is reached. This old edifice (which was in the hands of the Livezey family for a century and a half before the city included it in the park) was, during the Revolutionary War, a sort of neutral ground where British and American officers met and for a few hours forgot their enmity in the company of charming ladies. The remains of a pre-Revolutionary mill still stand beside the house.

Lover's Leap. A rock, a short distance above the Livezey House, derives its name from an Indian legend. The rock is crowned by a rustic pavilion, and the vicinity is a favorite picnic ground. Above Cresheim Creek is

Valley Green, where boats may be hired and a comfortable meal obtained at the quaint old wayside Valley Green Hotel. Half a mile above Valley Green, on the drive, is the first public fountain erected in Philadelphia. It has a lion's head spout, framed by a granite arch, and the water falls into a deep basin cut from a single block of stone. Above are cut the words, "Pro Bono Publico," and below the basin, "Esto Perpetuo." It was presented to the city in 1854 by Mr. Joseph Cook. Not far above "Pro Bono Publico," on the east side of the creek, high up on the steep hill, stands a huge rock projecting from among the tall trees and having cut in its face a large cavern. Surmounting the rock is the wooden effigy of an Indian. According to a legend, a hunted Indian sought refuge in this cavern, and thus escaped his foes. Not far beyond the park limit is reached.

Wissahickon Park is kept, as nearly as possible, in its original wild state; it is estimated that more than 200,000 trees clothe its steep and picturesque sides.

Bartram's Gardens. An area of about 30 acres, situated between S. 53d, S. 54th & Eastwick Sts., and the Schuylkill River. To reach this park, take the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, or the Woodland Ave. branch of the Rapid Transit Company, Walnut St. line. This park is one of the most important from an historical point of view, of any of the city's public grounds, and is besides an exceedingly interesting place to visit. It is a portion of the farm of the celebrated botanist, John Bartram, and of his almost equally distinguished son, William. On these grounds the two established in 1728 probably the first botanic garden in this country, and nearly every specimen of tree planted was brought by one or the other



On the Wissahickon

of them from its native place. A large number of these trees still exist; among the most noteworthy is a huge cypress, which now has a girth of more than 25 feet, and is the largest specimen known. The elder Bartram brought this tree as a sapling on horseback from Georgia.

Franklin Tree, another tree, which, though gradually dying, is still there, is surrounded in some respects by the greatest mystery. On one of William Bartram's explorations in the South he came upon three acres of a wonderfully beautiful plant, with long shiny green leaves, and a large, single, white camellia-like blossom. He brought home with him four seeds and planted them in his garden. One of these seeds grew, and in time reached maturity and blossomed. Then Bartram discovered that the plant, although its flowering parts were apparently perfect, would not seed. He made a second visit to the locality where he first found it, to gather more seeds or secure some plants. But when he arrived every plant had disappeared and, although the whole country has since been thoroughly searched, not another plant was ever found in a wild state. Botanists since have decided that the Franklin Tree's mission on earth was about fulfilled when Bartram discovered it, and that soon after it became extinct except for the plant then growing in Philadelphia. Nursery-men keep up the stock by layering it, but the product in this way is extremely small. From the Bartram tree have been grown a few specimens in Fairmount Park, near the old Woodford mansion.

Bartram House, another feature of interest in the Bartram Gardens, was built by John Bartram without any assistance. It is a quaint structure, with a still more quaint inscription, cut by Bartram himself in stone over the front window of his study. It reads as follows:



Medicine Man
Fairmount Park
Page 70

" 'Tis God Alone, Almighty Lord,
The Holy One, by me adored."

There is growing on the front of the house a "Christ's Thorn" from Jerusalem sent to Bartram by Peter Collinson, a famous English botanist. An old stone cider-press still stands on the place, and from one portion of the grounds a magnificent view down the river is obtained.

League Island Park, which has not as yet been fully developed, occupies a stretch of land adjoining the League Island Navy Yard, in the extreme southern section of the city.

Penn Treaty Park. On the Delaware River, in Kensington, is a small park which owes its existence to the fact that there grew the traditional Treaty Elm (destroyed in 1810), beneath which William Penn is said to have made his agreement with the Delaware Indians in 1683, which as Voltaire remarked "was never sworn to and never broken." The site of the tree which was blown down March 3d, 1810, is marked by a small, plain

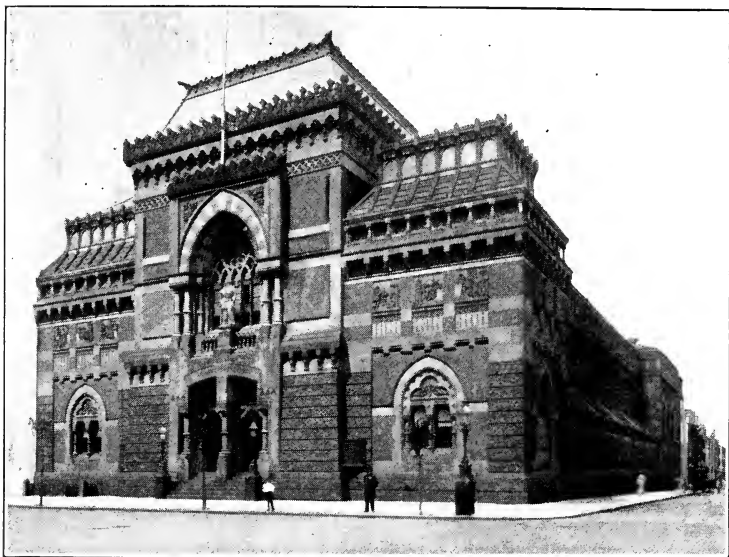
monument erected by the Penn Society in 1827. There is in the yard of the Friends' School, 12th near Chestnut St., a tree grown from a slip from the Elm.



College of Physicians
S. 15th and Locust Streets
Page 95

Washington Square, bounded by S. 6th, S. 7th, Walnut & Locust Sts., was once the heart of the fashionable residence district. To-day it is sur-

rounded by large office buildings. The old First Presbyterian Church fronts on the Locust St. side of the square, and the mammoth building of the Curtis Publishing Company on the Walnut St. side. Washington Square adjoins Independence Square at its southwestern corner, and in the early days was the principal potter's field, where hundreds of victims of the yellow-fever epidemic of 1793-94 were buried. Later it was improved, and became noted all over the country for its many and rare trees, no two of which were alike. As these died, however, they were replaced by ordinary species, so that now this peculiarity has been lost. The remaining old mansions are mostly devoted to offices.



Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
N. Broad and Cherry Streets
Page 82

An appropriate soldier's monument adorns the square, which is the breathing spot for the thousands of foreigners who have their homes just to the south.

Logan Square, bounded by N. 18th, N. 19th, Race & Vine Sts., also was at one time a Potter's Field. During Civil War days it was the site of the Sanitary Fair. To-day it is embellished by landscape gardening and surrounded by fine homes. The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul fronts it on the N. 18th St. side.

From the northwest corner of Logan Sq. the completed part of the parkway, a wide avenue to Fairmount Park, leads off through the city. It is proposed eventually to continue this parkway to Broad St. at the City Hall.

Franklin Square, an area of 7 acres bounded by N. 6th, N. 7th, Race & Vine Sts., is the playground for the thousands who live in the congested part of the city surrounding it. It is surrounded by residences that were once the homes of cultured people, but which now are used largely as lodging houses. The square was for many years a burying ground, and almost forgotten headstones still lie flat upon the turf here and there. Its chief adornments are the large, handsome trees, and a fine fountain.

Rittenhouse Square, bounded by S. 18th, S. 19th, Walnut & Rittenhouse Sts., is now in the heart of the fashionable residence section. It is beautifully kept up. Its ornament is a beautiful bronze group by Barye—the "Lion and the Serpent." Holy Trinity Church, one of the most fashionable in the city, fronts Rittenhouse Sq. Many magnificent homes line the streets on all sides.

Independence Square, lying directly back of Independence Hall, is one of the prettiest squares in the city, with beautiful flowers in the summer season. It contains the monument to Commodore Barry by Samuel Murray.

Clark Park, lying between Baltimore Ave., Woodland Ave., S. 43d & S. 45th Sts., in West Philadelphia, is a beautiful spot occupying land donated to the city for park purposes by the late E. W. Clark, a noted banker. Here is F. E. Elwell's group, "Dickens and Little Nell."

McPherson Park, one of the newer playgrounds, is bounded by Clearfield St., Indiana Ave., E. and F. Sts. and serves the great manufacturing district of Kensington.

Zoölogical Garden. Oldest institution of its kind in America. Situated in Fairmount Park, on the west side of the Schuylkill, fronting on Girard Ave. and embracing 28.6 acres. It is reached by all street car lines connecting with the Girard Ave. line.

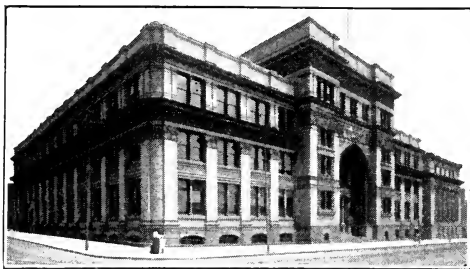
The "Zoo" occupies "Solitude," the country seat of John Penn, a grandson of William Penn. The old house in which Penn lived still stands on the grounds. The grounds are beautifully laid out, planted with trees, and well kept. The garden is open every day in the week, including Sunday. Admission 10

cents on Saturday and Sunday; on other days 25 cents.

In comfortable and well-kept quarters there is housed an extensive and typical assemblage of animals from all parts of the world. In some respects, this collection is the best of its kind in America. Our native fauna is represented by a large herd of the almost



Historical Society
S. 13th and Locust Streets
Page 91



Drexel Institute
S. 32d and Chestnut Streets
Page 91

extinct American bison; a herd of elk and other American deer; grizzly and other bears, housed in well-built pits; and many representatives of our lesser mammals, birds, and reptiles. The foreign mammals include a remarkably large collection of the greater beasts of prey,

elephants, American and Malayan tapirs, many African and Asiatic antelopes, an adult gibbon, an interesting series of monkeys and lemurs, several species of kangaroo and other marsupials, and a fine lot of sea lions, which sport about in large open-air tanks. The aviary is well filled with foreign and domestic birds; and the collection of reptiles is perhaps the best in the world. In addition there is usually shown some special object of zoölogical interest. The laboratory of the garden is the first of its kind in the world devoted exclusively to the study of wild animal pathology. On the whole, the "zoo" is one of the things that every visitor ought to see.

LIBRARIES AND ART GALLERIES

Philadelphia Free Library. The Free Library of Philadelphia, which is maintained by the city, occupies one main building, at the corner of 13th & Locusts Sts., and 27 branch library buildings, as follows:

Wagner Institute, N. 17th St. & Montgomery Ave.

Broad & Federal, S. Broad & Federal St.

Frankford, Frankford Ave. & Lexington St.

Roxborough, Ridge Ave. & Lyceum St., Roxborough.

West Philadelphia, S. 40th & Ludlow Sts.

Germantown, Vernon Park, Germantown.

Wanamaker, 2123 South St.

McPherson Park, Indiana Ave. & F St.

Spring Garden St., N. 17th & Spring Garden Sts.

Department of Public Documents, N. 17th & Spring Garden Sts.

Lehigh Ave., N. 6th St. & Lehigh Ave.

Port Richmond, Indiana Ave. & Ann St.

Chestnut Hill, 8711 Germantown Ave.

Nicetown, 4013-15 Germantown Ave.

Josephine Widener, N. Broad St. & Girard Ave.

Kensington, 2055 E. Dauphin St.

Manayunk, Fleming & Dupont Sts.

Holmesburg, Frankford Ave. & Hartell St.

Wissahickon, Manayunk & Osborn Sts.

Fox Chase, 2d St. Pike.
Tacony, Torresdale & Knorr Sts.
Oak Lane, N. 12th St. & Oak Lane.
Paschallville, S. 68th St. & Wood-
land Ave.
Southwark, S. 5th & Ellsworth Sts.

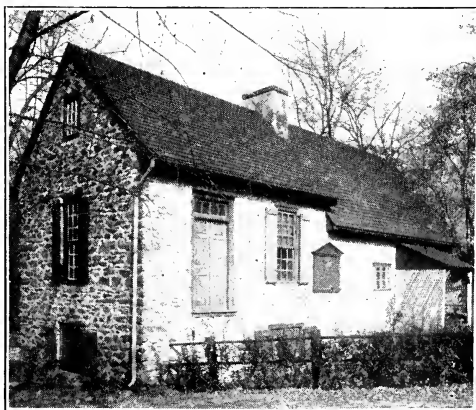
Department for Blind, 204 S. 13th
St.
Richmond Branch, Almond &
Mercer Sts.
Municipal Reference Department,
Room 507, City Hall.

These branches lend a prodigious number of volumes each year, the average at the Wagner Institute Branch, for example, being 1,000 a day. The library has, in addition, a number of collections of books in cases, which are sent from point to point, and constitute a Traveling Library System. These libraries are sent to places where the population would not justify the building of a branch, and to fire stations and telegraph stations. Special collections are made in this way also for university extension centers and the Girls' Normal School. The number of volumes in the library at the present time is about 160,000.

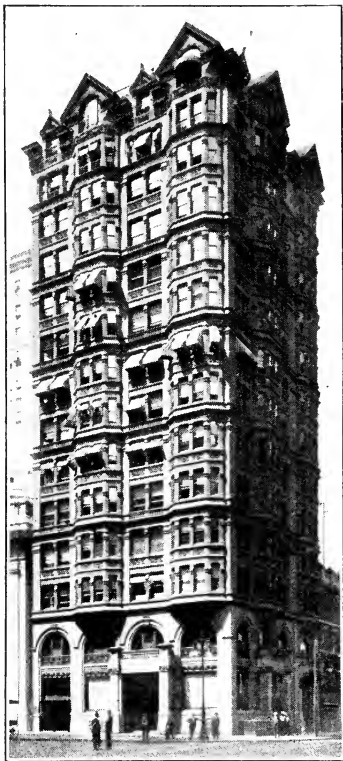
Philadelphia Library, Locust & S. Juniper Sts. Together with the Loganian Library in the same building, this is the oldest subscription library in the United States. The Philadelphia Library was founded by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hopkinson, and a few others, July 1, 1731. It first attracted

wide attention by importing from London, in 1732, a large number of books, and before the Revolution had absorbed no less than three local libraries. There are some 70,000 volumes, many of which are extremely rare. The Loganian Library, which is united with the Philadelphia Library, is a collection of books bequeathed by James Logan,

first secretary to William Penn, and at one time Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Library is open to any respectable person and books may be taken out under certain simple regulations for 10 cents a week, while those of the Loganian department are free. Open on week days from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.



Rittenhouse Homestead
Germantown
Page 115



West End Trust Building
S. Broad Street and S. Penn Square
 Page 39

Ridgway Branch, on S. Broad St., between Carpenter & Christian Sts. The history of its founding is of more than ordinary interest. Dr. James Rush, a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, died in Philadelphia, May 26, 1869, and by his will left more than \$1,000,000 in trust for the erection of a building suitable to the use of a library of large proportions, to support which an additional sum was left. The library was to be called the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, the name of Ridgway being derived from the maiden name of his wife, a daughter of the influential merchant, Jacob Ridgway. The trustees erected a magnificent structure of Doric style at Broad & Carpenter Sts. The building is of dressed granite, with a frontage of 220 feet and a depth of 105 feet. At the rear of the main hall is the tomb of its founder. The library now contains about 120,000 volumes, and excels in Americana, especially of the Revolutionary period, in works

relating to Pennsylvania, and in geology, being second in this line only to the library of the U. S. Geological Survey. This library is open on week days, and all of Sunday afternoon.

Mercantile Library, 18 S. 10th St. One of the best known libraries in the United States; contains at the present time 180,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets. The association was formed in 1820, opened to the public in 1821, and has now a membership of more than 12,000. The reading rooms are free to the public, but members only are entitled to take books from the building.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, founded in 1805, is the oldest art institution in America. It owns and occupies the building on the southwest corner of N. Broad & Cherry

Sts. The Academy possesses the largest and finest collection of portraits of American patriots, painted principally by Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Sully, and Charles Willson Peale. The stairway and the walls of the corridors which adjoin the head of it contain examples of Bisbing, Bouguereau, Vernet, Allston, Janssen, and others, including West's "Death on the Pale Horse." In the galleries are hundreds of paintings, the more famous of which include 22 portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Lansdowne portrait of Washington, Peale's "Francis Scott Key," B. Van der Helst's "Violinist," "Potato Harvest" by Jules Breton, "The Coming Storm" by Diaz, Calanel's "Birth of Venus," Messonier's "Cavalier Waiting an Audience," "View on the Seine" and a landscape by Daubigny, "Crossing the Ford" by Troyon, a Corot landscape, "Return of the Flock" by Millet, "Council House, Granada" by Fortuny, Munkacsy's "Bringing in the Night Rovers," "Charge of the Cuirassiers at Reichshofen, 1870" by Detaille, "Highland Sheep" by Rosa Bonheur, "The Herd" and "Seeking Shelter" by Van Marcke, "Calling the Roll after Pillage" by Vibert, the "Bal Masque" by Hermans.

Among the sculptures are Rodin's recumbent figure, Houdon's "Paul Jones," St. Gaudens' bust of General Sherman, Hiram Power's "Proserpine."

The Phillips collection of more than 60,000 prints is of remarkable value and interest.



Chew House
Main and Johnson Streets, Germantown
Page 116

The academy supports schools in drawing, painting, and sculpture, which are among the foremost in the country and have trained many of our best painters and sculptors.

Admission to the galleries is free excepting when special exhibitions are held.

EDUCATIONAL

Philadelphia is noted for the number and character of its educational institutions, both public and private.

The public schools of the city are under the direction of a Board of Education, and consist of the usual graded schools and a number of high, normal, and manual training schools.

The High School for Boys is a fine granite structure at N. Broad & Green Sts. Its 60 classrooms and numerous special departments are well worthy of note by visiting teachers and other educators.

The William Penn High School for Girls is located at N. 17th & Spring Garden Sts.

The Normal School for Girls, where graduates of the girls' high school are trained to be teachers, occupies a fine granite structure at N. 13th & Spring Garden Sts.

The extensive West Philadelphia section is served by the new high schools for boys and girls on Walnut St., between S. 47th & S. 48th Sts. These schools occupy two fine new buildings after the Elizabethan style, and their interior appointments afford every modern convenience.



General Ulysses S. Grant
Fairmount Park
Page 70

The Northeastern Manual Training School, where boys are trained in mechanical and allied arts, is located at N. 8th St. & Lehigh Ave.

The Southeastern Manual Training School is located at S. Broad & Jackson Sts., and serves the great southern section of the city.

University of Pennsylvania. This institution was founded in 1749 as a charitable school, by a body of men of whom Benjamin Franklin was the leading spirit. The plans for its foundation show a remarkable liberality in breaking away from the traditions of classical education. The school gave instruction chiefly in modern languages and non-sectarian practical teaching and



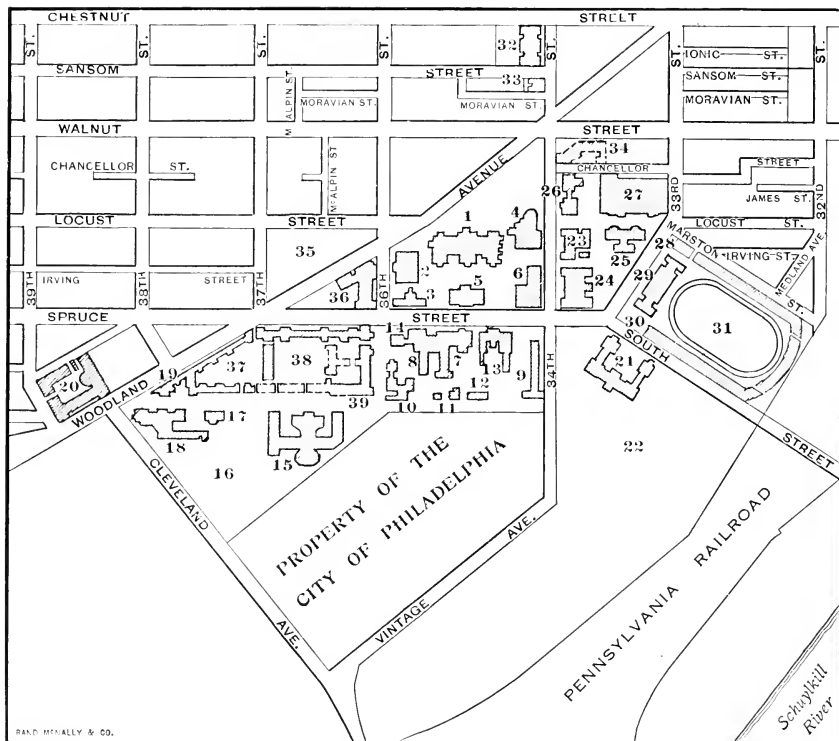
Main Building, University of Pennsylvania

Page 84

fitted young men for everyday life as well as for the learned professions.

The first provost or president was Dr. William Smith, a most liberal minded and progressive man. Under his care, the institution greatly prospered, and soon purchased and occupied the great building that had been erected for the services of the famous preacher and reformer George Whitefield.

The University of Pennsylvania has graduated about 25,000 students, a number exceeded only by Harvard, recruited chiefly from the Middle States south of New York. The Medical School was founded in 1764, the Law School in 1790, each being the oldest of its kind in the United States. The Towne School, founded in 1855, has been reorganized and developed into numerous technical and scientific departments, and as it meets a large local educational demand, it has overshadowed the classical departments. In 1878 the Dental School was organized; in 1881, the Wharton School of Finance and Economy; in 1882, the Veterinary School and Hospitals; in 1883, the School of Biology, and the Graduate Department of Philosophy; in 1888, the School for Nurses; in 1891, the Graduate School for Women, and the School of Architecture; in 1892, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology. These various branches, as they arose, have made necessary, one after another, the new buildings which now form a varied but imposing and harmonious group, occupying several squares.



University of Pennsylvania

Key to Buildings

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 College Hall. | 21 University Museum. |
| 2 Logan Hall. | 22 Site for Museum Extension. |
| 3 Robert Hare Chemical Laboratory. | 23 Laboratory of Hygiene. |
| 4 Library. | 24 John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry. |
| 5 Howard Houston Hall (Students' Club). | 25 Dental Hall. |
| 6 Central Light and Heat Plant. | 26 Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics. |
| 7 University Hospital. | 27 Engineering Building. |
| 8 Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases. | 28 Training House. |
| 9 Nurses' Home. | 29 Gymnasium. |
| 10 Maternity Hospital. | 30 Grand Stands. |
| 11 Lodge and Mortuary Chapel. | 31 Franklin Field. |
| 12 Laundry. | 32 Law School Building. |
| 13 Agnew Memorial Pavilion. | 33 Site for Women's Club and Dormitories. |
| 14 Wm. Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine. | 34 Site for Graduate School Building. |
| 15 Medical Laboratories. | 35 Site for Wharton School Building. |
| 16 Botanic Gardens. | 36 Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology. |
| 17 Biological Hall. | 37 Dormitories. |
| 18 Vivarium. | 38 Dormitories. |
| 19 Zoological Laboratory. | 39 Studio of Architectural Department. |
| 20 Veterinary Hall and Hospital (New). | |

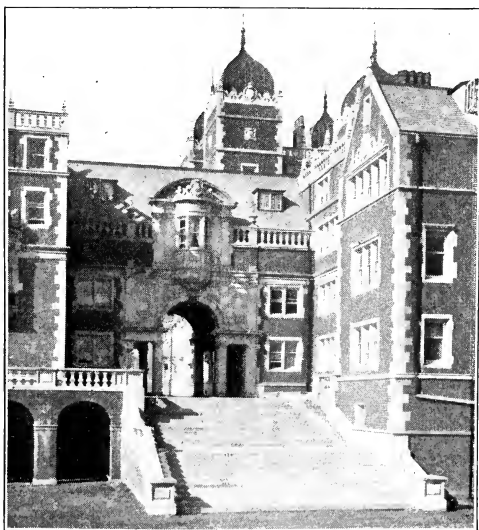
The old main building, which contains the executive offices and general classrooms, occupies the center of the campus, stretching from Woodland Ave. to Spruce St., and from 34th to 36th Sts. It is a fine old structure of green stone, almost entirely overgrown with ivy planted by the various graduating classes.

Houston Hall. A beautiful gray stone club house for the students, immediately back of the main building, erected as a memorial to the son of H. H. Houston, one of Philadelphia's prominent citizens.

To the right, as one enters the campus, are the halls occupied by certain departments of the medical schools and dental school, although these departments also occupy other buildings. On the corner of 34th & Spruce Sts. are the buildings of the engineering departments.

On 34th St. near Chestnut St. is the classic building occupied by the Law School.

The Library, which occupies a fine brick and terra cotta structure on the 34th St. side of the campus, is perhaps of greatest interest to visitors. In addition to the wonderful collection of books, the walls display many fine pictures. Of the books, it is impossible to speak here at length. Many shelves, accessible to every one, contain works of reference and everyday use, including rare and costly German and French encyclopedias and collections of biography. The general collection numbers about 275,000 bound volumes and more than 50,000 unbound volumes and pamphlets, and is kept in the fireproof stack-room at the rear. It has been developed for the varied needs of the University, which it meets very satisfactorily. Among its notable collection are the



Dormitories—University of Pennsylvania



Pennsylvania Building
S. 15th and Chestnut Streets
Page 38

books presented by Louis XVI, "including a set of the famous and now somewhat rare Encyclopédie to which Voltaire contributed, and which a century ago turned the world upside down." Of great importance are also the Biddle Memorial Law Library, the almost complete sets of public documents, "Blue-books," and published laws of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, presented by the several governments. Two late additions of great importance are the extensive Bechstein collection of works in German philology and literature, and the rich Macauley library of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese literature, relating particularly to Dante and Tasso. The alcoves of the reading room are named after conspicuous donors to the library, and hold the classified periodicals, of which an extraordinary number (now about 800) are regularly received from all parts of the world. This reading room is particularly strong in all kinds of scientific journals. Within

glass cases are displayed a number of curious and valuable portraits, prints, and books, including the first edition of Horace, printed in Venice, about 1470; autograph copies of books once belonging to Martin Luther, Browning, and other eminent authors, a fine collection of book-plates, and another of sepia portraits by Johann Kaspar Lavater; and a large number of very curious early German books, some illustrated, some in black letter, and others enriched by autographs or marginal notes of famous men of the past. Other curiosities exhibited are a hall clock and some astronomical apparatus made by David Rittenhouse more than a century ago, and certain instruments believed to have been used by Franklin in his early electrical experiments.

The Archæological Museum, S. 34th & Spruce Sts., is one of the most interesting of its kind in the United States, and should not fail to receive a visit. The collections in American archæology and of folk-lore, are not only very extensive, but are among the richest in the country in remains of the extinct Babylonian and Egyptian civilizations, as the result of long and careful explorations of the sites of Nineveh, Nippur, and several Egyptian localities by the university and affiliated agencies. The only sphinx ever brought from Egypt occupies a place of honor in this museum. Open week days. Admission free.

The Biological Department, with its wonderful museum of specimens, largely collected by the late Dr. Joseph Leidy, occupies a building just back of the dormitories, at 37th & Spruce Sts. In addition to the museum this department maintains a fine botanical garden.

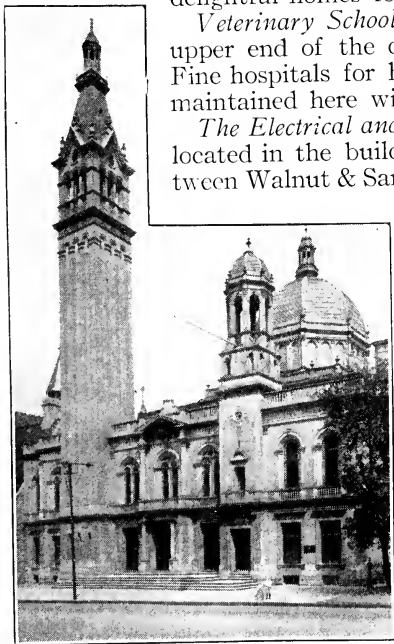
The Dormitories, occupying the block bounded by 36th & 38th Sts. on Woodland Ave., present a charming picture. Elizabethan in architecture and built around a hollow square, they provide delightful homes for the students.

Veterinary School. Directly across from the upper end of the dormitory on Woodland Ave. Fine hospitals for horses and other animals are maintained here with the University Hospital.

The Electrical and other Engineering Schools are located in the building lying east of 34th St. between Walnut & Sansom Sts.

Franklin Field at 33d & Spruce Sts. has a seating capacity of nearly 40,000 persons. Here, in addition to the annual intercollegiate football and baseball games and the athletic meets, are played the annual football games between the Army and Navy teams from West Point and Annapolis. A fine gymnasium occupies the western end of the field.

Academy of Natural Sciences. The Academy of Natural Sciences, at N. 19th & Race Sts., is the oldest institution of the kind in America. It was founded



Keneseth Israel
N. Broad Street, N. of Columbia Ave.
Page 110

in 1812, and has accumulated gradually a large museum of natural history. Open daily. Admission free.

The academy has the largest collection of shells in the world, exceeding even the famous collection in the British Museum, and numbering more than 100,000 specimens. The groups consist of about 27,000 mounted specimens and some 4,000 unmounted skins, and are excelled by few others. The collection of fossils is one of the most important in the country. In addition to the regular geological specimens, the academy cares for and exhibits the collection of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey. The herbarium contains upward of 35,000 species of plants, and, with the exception of that at Harvard, is the most extensive in America. The archaeological collection as a whole, is among the foremost in the United States; it contains 1,700 human skulls illustrating race peculiarities. Very important, also, are the mineral, insect, and alcoholized specimens of type forms of animal life.

Lectures on the several branches of natural history are delivered free of charge during the fall and winter months. The society is in constant communication with all parts of the scientific world by means of its publications, the annual "Proceedings" and the occasional "Journal." More than 500 copies of the former are distributed to corresponding societies, the volumes received in exchange therefore constituting a most important portion of the library. The library consists of nearly 50,000 volumes, and forms, especially in periodical literature, perhaps the largest collection of exclusively scientific books in America. It is rich in rare antiquaria, especially in superb illustrated folios, such as those of Audubon, Gould, and Elliott.

**Pennsylvania
Museum and School
of Industrial Art** is located at Broad & Pine Sts. Here instruction is given on the nature of fibers, yarns, and threads of all sorts, their adaptability to various fabrics, the history, methods, and styles of weaving, and other textile processes. The school affords



Bartram's House—Bartram's Gardens
S. 53d and Eastwick Streets
Page 76

a complete technical education in the textile industry, and fits its pupils to take high places in the operation of mills and factories. Another important branch of study is the art of design as applied to textile fabrics of every character; men and women trained at this school are contributing much of the designing for American carpets, silks, and other cloths.

Franklin Institute, 15 S. 17th St. This society was organized in 1824 for the encouragement of the mechanical arts. It occupies a plain edifice, erected in 1825, on the east side of S. 7th St., between Market & Chestnut Sts. From the beginning, it has been a prominent educational force by means of its lectures, periodicals, and classes in science, mechanical arts, drawing. It has trained many men for success, and has become the prototype of similar institutions in other places.

Since 1826 it has published the "Journal," a periodical of importance in science, and among the oldest of its class in the country. A very valuable special library has been accumulated, and a reading room is open to members and students. In these rooms, on the second floor, may be seen many relics of Benjamin Franklin, some curious models of electrical and other apparatus, his printing press, old maps, pictures, and other objects of considerable interest.

Historical Society. The Pennsylvania Historical Society, founded in 1824, occupies a splendid new building at S. 13th & Locust Sts., to which extensive additions have been made to accommodate the growing collections. Its museum contains a great quantity of historical relics of the city, state, and country, and well repays a visit by any one interested in such matters.

Among other prized antiques are a Bradford Prayer Book, 1710, a Bradford Almanac, the first book printed in the United States, William Penn's Bible and razor, Poor Richard's Almanac, the first Bible printed in America, portraits of Penn and Washington by Stuart, Wertmüller, Peale, Polk, and Wright, original manuscripts of "Home, Sweet Home," and "The Star Spangled Banner," letters and will of John Brown.

Girard College. This noble institution, situated on Girard Ave., between Ridge & West College Aves., was founded by the will of Stephen Girard, a wealthy and eccentric Philadelphia merchant. He was a native of France, born May 24, 1750, near Bordeaux, and died in Philadelphia, December 26, 1831. He began life as a cabin-boy, and became in time the master and part owner of a small vessel, through which he acquired money enough to establish himself in business in Philadelphia in 1776. By the close of the Revolution, Girard was a wealthy



Girard College
Girard, Ridge and College Aves.

man, and at his death was one of the richest men in the country. In 1814, when the United States Government needed money, he loaned it \$5,000,000. By his will he left \$500,000 to Philadelphia for the improvement of the streets and buildings; \$300,000 to Pennsylvania for the improvement of canals; and the remainder of his property for the support and education "of poor white male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years when admitted to the institution, giving the preference first to those born within the bounds of the city of Philadelphia; secondly, to those born in Pennsylvania, thirdly to those born in New York, and lastly, to those born in New Orleans. The estate, originally \$5,260,000, has grown to more than \$35,000,000. The grounds cover 41 acres. By a further clause in the will the city was made trustee of the estate. The corner stone of Girard College was laid July 4, 1833, and the building opened January 1, 1848. The growth of the institution has been so great that numerous other buildings have since been erected by the trustees, until now the place resembles a small suburban town of handsome buildings and residences. The original college edifice is an imposing structure in a rich Corinthian style of architecture. It is 111 feet wide and 169 feet long, and

is surrounded by a row of 34 fluted columns, 56 feet high and 7 feet in diameter at base, which cost \$13,000 each. The total height of the building is 97 feet, and it is arched throughout with brick and stone, and roofed with marble tiles. The weight of the roof alone is estimated at nearly 1,000 tons. In the south vestibule is a large sarcophagus in which repose the ashes of Stephen Girard, and above it a statue of the founder by Gevelot, said to have been a wonderful likeness, both in expression and pose. There is in the grounds a monument to former pupils who fell in the Civil War. Visitors are admitted daily except Sunday by ticket, which may be procured at the office of the Girard Trust, on S. 12th St., north of Chestnut St.

The following clause from Girard's will is self-explanatory.

"I enjoin and require, that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college: . . . In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but, as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitements which clashing



Dormitories Girard College

doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce. My desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

Drexel Institute, Chestnut & S. 32d Sts. The late Anthony J. Drexel, one of the most famous of America's bankers, formed the plan of founding an institution in which the young of both sexes could acquire knowledge likely to be of practical use to them in ordinary life. In this he was encouraged and assisted by the advice of his life-long friend, George W. Childs. The Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry was completed and formally opened December 17, 1891, in the presence of many distinguished men and women. The chief object of the Institute is

"the extension and improvement of industrial education as a means of opening better and wider avenues of employment to young men and women."

The building is constructed of light buff brick, with terracotta ornamentations, and measures, on the ground floor, 200 by 200 feet. A richly decorated portal on Chestnut St. leads into a spacious entrance hall, the ceiling of which is supported by pillars of red Georgian marble. Beyond this is the central court, or

quadrangle, 65 feet square, overarched at the levels of the roof by a skylight of stained glass. Broad galleries surround the central court, giving access to the various classrooms, and affording a view of the whole interior. At the rear of the central court, with an entrance of its own on 32d St., is the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 1,500 persons, and



Dickens and Little Nell
Clark Park, S. 43d Street and Woodland Ave.
Page 79

an organ of great size. The institution provides technical instruction by means of both day and night classes, as well as public scientific lectures. The Drexel Institute may be reached by the Chestnut and Walnut St. lines of surface cars, and visitors are admitted daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.—in winter from 7 to 10 p. m.—to the grand central court, library, and museum. The last mentioned is particularly worth a visit, as here, among other valuable things, is the George W. Childs collection of manuscripts of famous authors.

American Philosophical Society, Independence Sq., S. 5th St. south of Chestnut St. This venerable society was founded in May, 1763, and in 1785 it erected the present building on Independence Sq., adjoining the old City Hall. Its first president was Benjamin Franklin; the second, David Rittenhouse, the astronomer; the third, Thomas Jefferson.

The College of Physicians, S. 15th & Locust Sts., has an extensive library and a museum of pathological and anatomical specimens that may be inspected freely by any one.

Catholic High School for Boys, N. Broad & Vine Sts. Here graduates from the various parochial schools of the Roman Catholic churches receive higher education.

Philadelphia School of Design for Women, N. Broad & Master Sts., occupies the house built by the late Edwin Forrest, the eminent tragedian; one of the most noted schools of its kind in the country.

Spring Garden Institute, N. Broad & Spring Garden Sts. A well-known semi-free school, which maintains a free library of scientific books, gives free lectures, and holds night and day schools in drawing and mechanical handiwork, for which a nominal fee is charged.

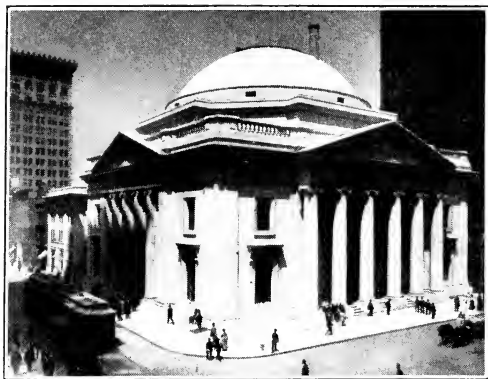
William Penn Charter School, S. 12th St., between Market & Chestnut Sts. This school, founded in 1689 by William Penn, and maintained by Friends, is one of the most noted boys' schools in the East.

The Episcopal Academy, Locust St. near Broad St., is patronized by members of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia and vicinity.

Germantown Academy. This school, one of the oldest in the city, has been located since 1761 in the original building on School Lane. In its belfrey hangs a bell received from George III of England.

Temple University, Broad & Berks Sts.

"A benevolent enterprise, established solely for the public good." The number of students averages about 3,500 each school year in regular courses. There are 17 departments with 64 differ-



Girard Trust Building
Broad and Chestnut Streets
Page 39

ent courses, from kindergarten work up to the highest university grades, including law school, medical school, dental school, and theological seminary. The fees are nominal, the hours convenient for those who may be employed day or night. Total number of regular instructors, 227.

Bryn Mawr College. Five miles from Broad Street station on main line Pennsylvania Railroad. The grounds, which cover 52 acres of beautiful rolling country, 420 feet above sea level, include tennis courts and two large athletic fields.

Taylor Hall contains the general assembly room, 11 lecture rooms, and the offices of administration.

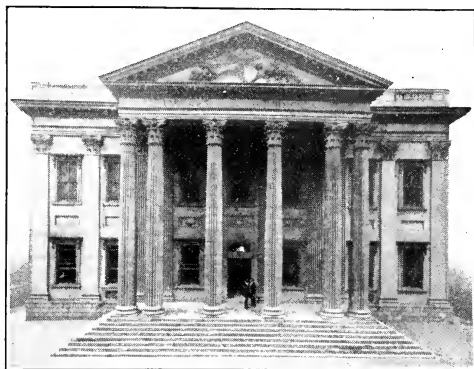
Library Building contains accommodations for 168,500 books, a reading room with 136 desks, newspaper and magazine rooms, and 14 seminaries, namely, Greek, Latin, English, Art, Archaeology, German, French, Italian and Spanish, Semetic Languages, Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Economics, and Psychology.

Dalton Hall is entirely occupied by the scientific departments: First floor and basement, physics; second floor, biology; third floor, chemistry; fourth and fifth floors, geology.

Six halls of residence provide accommodations for students. Other accessories are music rooms, club and luncheon rooms for non-resident students, a complete gymnasium with swimming tank, track, etc.; an infirmary for patients and nurses.

Haverford College, 9 miles from Philadelphia by main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, and by Philadelphia & Western Railway. The grounds, which cover 225 acres, include 3 fields for cricket and Rugby and Association football, a running track, four tennis courts, and a pond for skating. The aims of Haverford are "to encourage the growth, among a limited number of young men, of vigorous bodies, scholarly minds, strong characters, and a real religious experience." Established in 1833 by members of the Society of Friends. From the first it gave instruction of collegiate scope and grade. General courses are

now given in arts, science, and engineering. The generous endowments for salaries and pensions enable the college to maintain a faculty of quite unusual size in proportion to the number of students, and to expend for each student about twice the sum he pays.



Girard National Bank
116 S. 3d Street
Page 56

Swarthmore College, 11 miles from Philadelphia, on central division of Pennsylvania Railroad. It is also reached by two trolley lines which connect with Philadelphia elevated and surface lines. The property comprises 200 acres. This college was established through the efforts of the Religious Society of Friends. The intention of its founders was to make the development of Christian character the first consideration, and to provide opportunities for liberal culture while maintaining a high standard of scholarship.

Villanova College, 12 miles from Philadelphia on main line of Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia & Western Railway. Conducted by the Augustinian Fathers. It was founded in 1842 in the belief that true education should include the development of the whole man, both head and heart.

In addition, a number of other schools, notably those maintained by the Friends at 15th & Race Sts., and 17th & Race Sts.; the Collegiate Institute, in connection with the Church of the Gesu at 18th & Stiles Sts.; La Salle College on N. Broad St.; and a large number of schools in suburban towns, may be added to the list of Philadelphia educational institutions.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Academy of Natural Sciences—1900 Race St.

Academy of the Sacred Heart—1819 Arch St.

American Academy of Political and Social Science—36th & Woodland Sts.

- American College of Neuropathy—W. 17th & Summer Sts.
 Berlitz School of Languages—1541 Chestnut St.
 Broad St. Conservatory of Music—1329 S. Broad St.
 Brown Preparatory School—Parkway Blvd.
 Burd School—63d & Market Sts.
 Catholic Girls High School—N. 19th & Wood Sts.
 Catholic High School (for Boys)—N. Broad & Vine Sts.
 Central Educational Institute of the Y. M. C. A.—1421 Arch St.
 Chestnut Hill Academy—W. Willow Grove Ave.
 Christensen School—3826 Germantown Ave.
 College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia—145 N. 10th St.
 College of Physicians—15 S. 22d St.
 DeLancey School—1420 Pine St.
 Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry—S. 32d & Chestnut Sts.
 Episcopal Academy—1324 Locust St.
 Foster School of Languages—1600 Chestnut St.
 Franklin Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts—15 S. St.
 Friends' Central School—N. 15th & Race Sts.
 Friends' Preparative Meeting School—Coulter St. & Germantown Ave.
 Germantown Academy—School Lane & Green St.
 Girard College—Corinthian & Girard Aves.
 Girls' High Annex—N. Broad & Green Sts.
 Gordon School—4112 Spruce St.
 Hart's (Miss) Training School for Kindergartners—S. 36th & Walnut Sts.
 Henry Phipps Institute—S. 7th & Lombard Sts.
 Hill's (Miss) School—1808 Spruce St.
 Holman School—2204 Walnut St.
 Industrial School Immaculate Conception—39th & Pine Sts.
 Jefferson Medical College—S. 10th & Walnut Sts.
 Kirschbaum School of Languages—1600 Chestnut St.
 Lankenau School—2100 Girard Ave.
 La Salle College—1240 N. Broad St.
 Latshaw School—3414 Sansom St.
 Leefson-Hills Conservatory of Music—Weightman Bldg.
 Ludham School of Dramatic Art—Parkway Bldg.
 Lutheran Theological Seminary—7301 Germantown Ave.
 Maher College, Preparatory and Law School—Witherspoon Bldg.
 Metropolitan Dramatic School—1714 Delancy St.
 Mt. St. Joseph's College—Chestnut Hill.
 Mozart Conservatory of Music—2166 N. 16th St.
 National Farm School—1001 Chestnut St.

National Preparatory School and Business College—515 Pine St.
 National School of Elocution and Oratory—Parkway Bldg.
 Neff College of Oratory—1730 Chestnut St.
 Osteopathy College—832 Pine St.
 Patterson, James L., Academy—W. Willow Grove Ave.
 Peirce School—917 Chestnut St.
 Penn Charter School—8. S. 12th St.
 Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts School—Broad & Cherry Sts.
 Pennsylvania Institute for Blind—204 S. 13th St.
 Pennsylvania Nautical School—16 N. Delaware Ave.
 Pennsylvania Normal Industrial and Agricultural School—Bailey Bldg.
 Pennsylvania Orthopedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy—1711 Green St.
 Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—145 N. 10th St.
 Philadelphia Dental College—N. 18th & Buttonwood Sts.
 Philadelphia Musical Academy—1617 Spruce St.
 Philadelphia School of Design for Women—Broad & Master Sts.
 Philadelphia School for Nurses—2219 Chestnut St.
 Philadelphia School for Wireless Telegraphy—Parkway Bldg.
 Philadelphia Textile School—320 S. Broad St.
 Philadelphia Trade School—S. 12th & Locust Sts.
 Phillips Brooks School—4224 Baltimore Ave.
 Polish College—112 N. Broad St.
 Randall School—34 S. 16th St.
 Reformed Episcopal Seminary—S. 43d & Chestnut Sts.
 Rodney's School for Girls—4233 Walnut St.
 St. Joseph's College—N. 17th & Stiles Sts.
 St. Joseph's School—262 S. 3d St.
 St. Martin's College—713 Catharine St.
 St. Mary's Academy—York Road & Somerville.
 St. Vincent's Seminary—Cheltenham & Musgrove.
 School of Art Needlework—1340 Spruce St.
 School of Industrial Arts—S. Broad & Pine Sts.
 School of Sloyd—1107 N. 41st St.
 Sheldon School—Parkway Bldg.
 Sisters of Blessed Sacrament—836 N. Broad St.
 Sisters of Good Shepherd—S. 39th & Pine Sts.
 Sisters of the Holy Child—S. 39th & Chestnut Sts.
 Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus—709 W. York St.
 Sisters of the Immaculate Heart—3521 N. 6th St.
 Sisters of Mercy Academy—N. Broad St. & Columbia Ave.
 Sisters of St. Francis—744 S. 10th St.
 Sisters of St. Joseph—Front & Allen Sts.

Spring Garden Institute—N. Broad & Spring Garden Sts.
 Sternberg School of Music—10 S. 18th St.
 Stevens School—221 W. Cheltenham Ave.
 Teller, Benj. F., School—N. Broad & Jefferson Sts.
 Temple University—N. Broad & Berks Sts.
 Thomson School, John Edgar—1720 Rittenhouse Sq.
 University of Pennsylvania—S. 34th & Spruce Sts.
 Wagner Free Institute of Science—N. 17th St. & Montgomery Ave.
 Walnut Lane School—232 W. Walnut Lane.
 Wanamaker Institute—S. 23d & Walnut Sts.
 Widener Memorial School for Crippled Children—York near Olney St.
 Williamson Free School, Mechanical Trades—119 S. 4th St.
 Women's Medical College, Maternity—335 Washington St.
 Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania—N. 21st & College Ave.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Acorn, 1618 Walnut St.
 Aronimink Golf, S. 54th & Whitby Sts.
 Art, of Philadelphia, 220 S. Broad St.
 Athletic, of Philadelphia, 1626 Arch St.
 Automobile, of Philadelphia, 23 S. 23d St.
 British-American, 916 E. Locust St.
 Business and Professional, Chancellor & Camac Sts.
 Catholic, 218 S. 15th St.
 Century Motor, 1606 N. Broad St.
 City, of Philadelphia, Real Estate Trust Bldg.
 Civic, 1300 Spruce St.
 College, 1300 Spruce St.
 College Boat House, Fairmount Park.
 Columbia, N. Broad & Oxford Sts.
 Contemporary, 1415 Locust St.
 Corinthian, 29 S. 16th St.
 Cornell, 1519 Sansom St.
 Cushman, S. 12th & Locust Sts.
 Drug, of Philadelphia, 512 Arch St.
 Engineers', 1317 Spruce St.
 Florists', S. Broad near Locust St.
 Franklin Chess, Betz Bldg.
 Franklin Inn, S. Camac & St. James Sts.
 Hamilton Whist, S. 41st & Irving Sts.
 Houston, University of Penn.
 Jewelers', of Philadelphia, 1110 Chestnut St.
 La-Moviganta Klubo, Fairmount Park.
 Maennerchor, 1643 N. Broad St.
 Manufacturers', 1408 Walnut St.
 Markham, 212 S. 15th St.
 Mask and Wig, 310 Quince St.
 Mercantile, N. Broad near Master St.
 Musical Art, 1700 Chestnut St.
 New Century, 124 S. 12th St.
 New Century Guild, 1307 Locust St.
 Pen and Pencil, 1026 Walnut St.
 Penn, 720 Locust St.
 Pennsylvania, 3940 Girard Ave.
 Philadelphia, 1301 Walnut St.
 Philadelphia Sketch, 235 S. Camac St.
 Philadelphia Turf, S. Juniper and Sansom Sts.
 Philomusian, 3903 Sansom St.
 Philopatrian Literary Institute, 1411 Arch St.
 Plastic, 247 S. Camac St.
 Play and Players, 43 S. 18th St.
 Poor Richard, 239 S. Camac St.
 Princeton, of Philadelphia, 1521 Sansom St.
 Quaker City Motor, Hotel Walton.
 Racquet, S. 16th near Walnut St.
 Rittenhouse, 1811 Walnut St.
 Rotary, of Philadelphia, 200 S. 13th St.
 Straggler's, 201 S. Camac St.

T. Square, 1204 Chancellor St.
 Theta Beta Sigma, 217 S. Broad St.
 Union League, S. Broad & Sansom
 Sts.

Union Republican, Forrest Theatre.
 University, 1510 Walnut St.
 Yachtman's, 104 S. Juniper St.

CITY GOVERNMENT BUILDING

City Hall. All of the offices connected with the city government are located in City Hall, a structure of immense size (covering $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, a larger area than that covered by any other building in the United States) and imposing prominence, at the intersection of Broad & Market Sts. To the visitor this great pile, surmounted by a lofty tower, is one of the most striking features of the city.

The basement is of granite, the superstructure of Massachusetts marble, topped by a slate Mansard roof, which encloses the two upper stories.

Its architecture is composite in character, although following



City Hall
Broad and Market Streets

to a certain extent the French Renaissance, especially in the Mansard roof over the main part. The hall is built in the form of a hollow square, with passageways connecting both Market and Broad Sts.

Its outward form suggests a structure of four stories, but it really contains eight stories—634 rooms. These include not only the offices of main city departments, but also the court rooms of the State Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Orphans' Courts, the Courts of Common Pleas, the Central Police Station and Magistrates Court, the Chambers of Councils, and the Law Library of Philadelphia, as well as the offices of a number of the county officers of Philadelphia County.

The Tower at the north extremity of the building is 548 ft. high, and was, excepting the Washington Monument at the national capital, the highest building in the world until the erection of the Woolworth, Metropolitan, and Singer buildings in New York City.

The Clock. The tower rises in the shape of a square for several hundred feet to the great clock with its four enormous dials, which are illuminated at night by electric lights. These dials are unique in that the figures ordinarily used on such dials are replaced by bars of steel of graded widths to indicate the various hours.

An idea of the great size of this clock may be gained from the following:

Diameter of dial over frame.	26 ft.	Weight of minute hand.	225 lbs.
Diameter of dial inside the frame.	22 ft.	Weight of hour hand.	175 lbs.
Height from ground level to center of dial.	361 ft.	Length of hour marks.	38 in.
Length of minute hand.	10 ft. 8 in.	Width of hour marks.	14 in.
Length of minute hand, including counterweight.	15 ft.	Size of minute marks.	3½ sq. in.
Length of hour hand.	9 ft.	Weight of dial frames with glass.	5½ tons
Length of hour hand, including counterweight.	12 ft. 6 in.	Total weight of clock installation.	50 tons

Once every 24 hours correct time as shown by this clock, is signaled to distant points. At ten minutes before nine o'clock each evening the corona of arc lamps encircling the tower at the upper platform is extinguished, and again lighted at precisely nine o'clock. With a clear atmosphere, these lights are visible from elevated points distant twenty-five miles.

Above the clock the tower is round, and on its apex stands an heroic statue of the city's founder, William Penn.

Statue of William Penn. The weights and dimensions given below convey some idea of this gigantic statue:

Weight.....53,348 lbs.
 Height.....37 ft.
 Hat diameter.....9 ft.
 Nose length.....13 in.
 Eyes, length.....12 in.
 Eyes, width.....4 in.
 Mouth, corner to corner....14 in.
 Face, from hat to mouth...3 ft. 3 in.
 Hair, length.....4 ft.
 Shoulders, across.....11 ft.
 Arms, length.....12 ft. 6 in.

Cuffs on coat, length.....3 ft.
 Waist, around.....24 ft.
 Buttons on coat, diameter...6 in.
 Fingers, length.....2 ft. 6 in.
 Finger nails.....3 in.
 Legs, ankle to knee.....10 ft.
 Ankle circumference.....5 ft.
 Calf of leg, circumference...8 ft. 3 in.
 Feet, length.....5 ft. 4 in.
 Feet, width.....1 ft. 10 in.

This building was erected by a Board of Public Building Commissioners. Work was started on it in 1871 and was not entirely completed until a few years ago. The exact cost is not known, but it is estimated that more than \$25,000,000 was expended by this board, which had unlimited powers, in the erection and furnishing of the building.

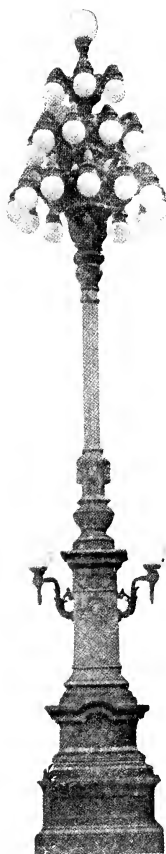
Practically all of the offices of the building are open to the public between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily except Sunday. Guides may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of City Property, whose office is in Room 120. Special permit required for tower.

Visitors should note the beautiful carvings over and around the main entrances, and in the passageways leading to the courtyard, as well as the wonderful hanging stairways in the towers at the four corners of the building, the steps of which are entirely unsupported on the outer edge.

The Mayor's office on the second floor N. Broad St. side, is a spacious hall in dark red, and has a handsome ceiling paneled in cream and blue, with a touch of gold. Here hang portraits of most of the mayors of the city since Revolutionary times.

The Council Chambers on the fourth floor, N. Broad St. side, are finely appointed rooms, with large public galleries. These bodies meet during the greater part of the year on Thursday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The various court rooms, particularly those of the Supreme and Superior courts, are rich examples of the upholsterer's and decorator's arts. The judicial bench in the Supreme Court Room is of onyx and gilt and very massive.



Memorial Lamp—
 City Hall
 Broad and Market
 Streets
 Page 104

The wide esplanade surrounding City Hall is being filled with statues. It is lighted at night by 28 large clusters of electric lights mounted on ornamental stands to commemorate the various districts, boroughs, and townships consolidated into the present city. Each post bears the name of a district or township. There are two equestrian statues now mounted on the esplanade—that of Major-General John F. Reynolds, who was killed in the first day's fight at Gettysburg, by John Rogers, and that of General George B. McClellan by Ellicott.

On the west side of the building are heroic statues of Dr. Joseph Leidy, one of Philadelphia's foremost naturalists and anatomists, by Samuel Murray, and of Stephen Girard, the noted merchant and philanthropist, by J. Massey Rhind.

On the south side of the building are the statues of the "Pilgrim" by St. Gaudens, erected by the New England Society, of John C. Bullitt, a noted lawyer who was the author of the Bullitt Bill or city charter, by John T. Boyle; of the martyred President, William McKinley, by Charles Albert Lopez and Isidore Konti, and of Major-General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg by J. Otto Schweiser.



Muhlenburg at the beginning of the Revolution was a Lutheran minister at Woodstock, Va. Soon after the beginning of the war he told his congregation

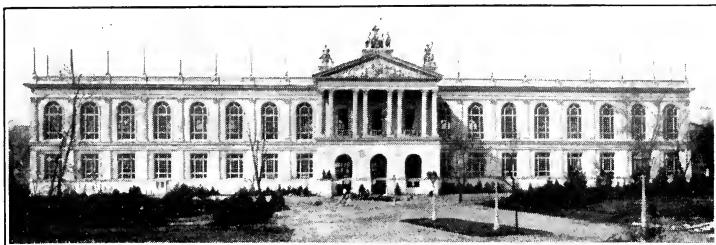
"that there is a time for all things, a time to preach and a time to fight, and now is the time to fight,"

and at the close of the services he tore off his gown, showing himself in full uniform, and read from the pulpit his commission as colonel. He had the drummers strike up for volunteers and many of his congregation joined his (the 8th Virginia, popularly known as the German) regiment, afterwards noted for its courage and good discipline.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Commercial Museums. This institution, supported by the municipal government and by the commercial interests of the city, is located in the buildings erected some years ago for a Commercial Exposition at 33d & Spruce Sts.

Its object is to gather and exhibit materials and publish information likely to be of use to manufacturers and business

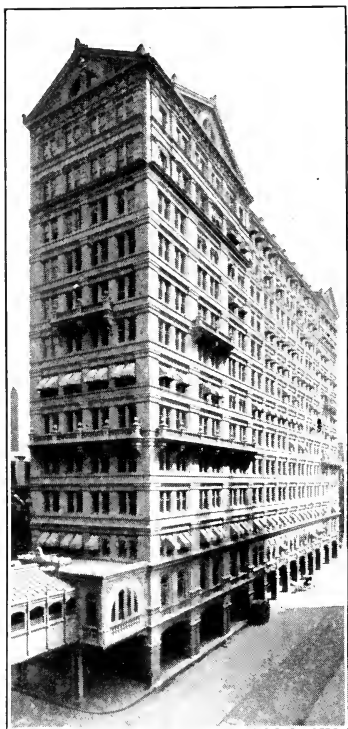


Philadelphia Commercial Museums
33d and Spruce Streets
Page 104

men. The closing of the Columbian Exposition enabled representatives of the city to obtain, by the promise of a permanent exhibition, the collections of raw products and materials sent to Chicago from many countries, especially Central and South America; extensive exhibits were also secured from Africa, Australia, Japan, and India. These collections are constantly increased. They are arranged according to countries, so that the manufacturer, merchant, or consumer, interested in any particular commodity, may here find, systematically arranged and displayed, samples of the various products which interest him, accompanied by all obtainable data from which he may judge of their commercial value. For instance, the manufacturer who uses woods finds displayed for his benefit thousands of samples, embracing nearly all the woods in the world in sufficient size and quantity, and with necessary data for him to determine their value in his particular industry. Likewise, the textile manufacturer here finds samples of the wools, silks, cottons, vegetable fibers, and other materials, from every foreign country, comprising the most varied and complete collection of its kind in existence.

The collections of hides, skins, leather, tanning materials, dye stuffs, food products, oils, medicinal drugs, and herbs, minerals, etc., are intended to enable the dealers in these products to keep fully posted upon the constantly changing conditions of the markets of the world. These collections are renewed and augmented as the progress of industry may require. The collections are of such a character, and include so many real curiosities, that they are highly interesting to the casual sight-seer.

The institution also carries on a system of scientific analyses and tests, is gathering a large commercial library, and has an



Arcade Building
15th and Market Streets
Page 38

elaborate system of collecting and disseminating information useful to merchants and manufacturers. Open week days. Admission free.

Bourse, between S. 4th, S. 5th, Market & Chestnut Sts. In this great Renaissance building of brick and red sandstone, costing, with the lot, \$2,250,000, are housed most of the commercial organizations of the city. The Bourse is a center for Philadelphia merchants, and for business men visiting Philadelphia as well. It was erected by the business men of Philadelphia to serve the same objects as the large bourses of Europe and was opened early in 1896 with ceremonies at which representatives of all the countries of the two American continents were entertained.

Here are housed the Philadelphia Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Exchange, Trades' League, Maritime Exchange, Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, Drug

Exchange, Lumbermen's Exchange, Hardware Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Coal Exchange, Oil Trade Association, the Philadelphia Paint Club, the Quaker City Association and the National Association of Manufacturers, as well as a large number of importing and retailing business offices and kindred concerns. In the basement is a permanent exhibition of Philadelphia-made articles of commerce.

The main floor, a room 240 ft. in length by 126 ft. in width, with a height of 65 ft. from the floor to the skylight, is the main meeting place for the merchants of the city. It is estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 persons assemble here every day. In the recesses below the overhanging offices are the Commercial, the Maritime and the Grocers' and Importers' exchanges, the open center space being devoted to the use of those not directly interested in these organizations.

The Commercial Exchange, corresponding to the Produce Exchange of New York and the Board of Trade in Chicago, looks after the grain, flour, and provision trade of the city. Here will be found on exhibition day after day samples of the goods for sale in the city, and daily quotations are established and listed on its bulletin boards. It is connected by telephone and telegraph with the leading organizations of similar character throughout the United States.

The Maritime Exchange looks after all marine and shipping interests and maintains signal stations at the capes of the Delaware River, whence reports of arriving and departing vessels are made.

The Grocers' and Importers' Exchange maintains daily auctions of staple groceries.

In the center of the hall will be found large bulletin boards on which quotations from the leading markets of the world are reported and other information interesting to business men is posted. A ticker service is also maintained for the use of members.

The rooms of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Trades' League and kindred organizations may be found on the galleries surrounding the main floor. Salesmen may rent large sample rooms for the display of goods. Periodicals and current literature relating to business are readily available. A branch post office, telegraph office, telephone exchange and restaurants will be found in the building as well as branch ticket offices of the principal railroads.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country, occupies its own building on Walnut St. west of Broad St.

The new building is an imposing structure, 12 stories in height. It faces on Walnut St., just west of the new club house of the Manufacturers' Club. The first story, occupied by banking houses, is of solid granite. The second and third stories, utilized in part by the Exchange, are fronted with massive terra cotta pillars, between which are wide windows. The upper nine stories, of buff brick and terra cotta construction, house a large colony of offices, occupied by brokers and representatives of business houses.

No one who is not a member of the Exchange is allowed on the floor of the Exchange, but visitors may view the floor during Exchange hours from the large gallery.

PROMINENT CHURCHES

Philadelphia, as one of the original cities of the Colonies, naturally became an early center of religious life. Many of the old churches still remain, most of them excellently preserved.

Christ Church. N. 2d St., just north of Market St. The first building was erected in 1695 and had a congregation of 50. The present church was commenced in 1727 and completed in 1753. Franklin was one of the managers of a lottery in 1753 for raising funds for the steeple and bells. These latter were completed in 1754, and the chime pounds imported. Certain alterations were made in the interior

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Christ Church
N. 2d north of Market Street

in 1836, but the old pulpit of 1770 remains, as does the front. A silver bowl weighing more than five pounds, presented in 1712 by Colonel Quarry of the British Army, is still in use. On the 4th of July, 1776, after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the bells of this church

"rang out a merry chime."

In this the original diocesan church of Pennsylvania, Bishop White officiated during Revolutionary days, and many of the well-known figures of American history worshiped here. Washington, as well as Franklin, maintained pews. The pew in which Washington sat was placed in Independence Hall in 1836. Some of the communion service in use was presented by Queen Anne in 1708. In the graveyard adjoining are buried a number of noted patriots, including Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. Bishop White's body lies under the altar.

Old Swedes (Gloria Dei). Swanson & Christian Sts., just east of Front St. One of the most venerable buildings in America. A block house was first erected on the site it now occupies by the Swedish settlers in 1677. The edifice now standing was begun May 28, 1698, and dedicated July 2, 1700. For 143 years it remained a worshiping place of the Swedish Lutherans, and for 130 years it was in charge of ministers who were sent from Sweden. The communion service has been in use since 1773. The same carved cherubs that gazed down on the Swedes more than two hundred years ago still decorate the organ loft, and the baptismal font at the left of the altar is the original one brought from Sweden. This ancient church has its graveyard. The oldest tombstone with a legible epitaph has this inscription:

MRS. MARGARET BOONE, 1708

She lived a widow two and twenty years,
Five children had, and by one husband dear,
Two of ye same, in ye ground lies interred here.

Factories, storehouses and shops surround

"Old Swedes, sending out their voices of industry in striking contrast to the silent shady place,"

where Alexander Wilson the celebrated naturalist, at his own request, was buried, so that the

"birds would be apt to come and sing over my grave."

St. Mary's. 4th, near Locust St., original Roman Catholic Cathedral built in 1763 and enlarged in 1810. Here are interred the remains of Commodore Barry

"the Father of the American Navy."

St. Peter's. S. 3d & Pine Sts. This wonderful old church,

built in 1761, retains its colonial characteristics and is still used for service. In the churchyard adjoining are buried many of the old residents of the city. Here repose the remains of Commodore Decatur.

St. Paul's. S. 3d St., south of Walnut St. Built a few years later than St. Peter's. The exterior is the same as when it was first built, but the interior has been considerably altered. Edwin Forrest is buried in one of the vaults of the church.

Old Mennonite. Germantown Ave. near Herman St. The first meeting house of this sect in America. The present structure was built in 1774.

PROMINENT CHURCHES

Baptist

Grace Temple N. Broad & Eerks St. One of the largest church edifices in the city. Its pastor is the well-known lecturer, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D.

Fifth Church, N. 18th & Spring Garden Sts.

First Church, S. 17th & Sansom Sts.

Memorial Church, N. Broad & Master Sts.

Christian Science

First Church, Walnut, west of S. 40th St., West Philadelphia. This organization occupies a strikingly beautiful building.

Swedenborgian

First New Jerusalem, 22d & Chestnut Sts. This is the principal church of the New Church organization in this section of the country.

Friends (Hicksite)

Race Street Meeting, N. 15th & Race Sts. In connection with this meeting the society maintains a large school for boys and girls.

Friends (Orthodox)

N. 4th & Arch Streets Meeting. One of the original meeting places of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania. There is a most interesting old graveyard connected with this meeting.

Hebrew

Keneseth Israel, N. Broad St., north of Columbia Ave. The congregation, presided over by Rabbi J. Krauskopf, one of the leading Hebrew scholars of the United States, worships in a beautiful synagogue of oriental type.

Rodef Shalom, N. Broad & Mt. Vernon Sts. This synagogue is also presided over by a noted scholar, Rabbi H. Berkowitz.

Lutheran (English General Council)

Holy Communion, Chestnut near S. 21st St.

Lutheran (English General Synod)

Messiah, N. 16th & Jefferson Sts. St. Matthews, N. Broad and Mt. Vernon Sts.

Lutheran (German General Council)

St. Johannis, N. 15th & Poplar Sts. Zion, N. Franklin near Race St.

Mennonite

First Church, Diamond west of N. 5th St.

Methodist Episcopal

Arch Street, N. Broad & Arch Sts. Covenant, S. 18th & Spruce Sts. Grace, N. Broad & Master Sts. Park Avenue, Park Ave. & Norris Sts. St. George's, N. 4th near Vine St.

Methodist Protestant

St. Luke's, Erie Ave. & N. Broad St.

Moravian

First Church, Fairmount Ave. near N. 17th St.

Presbyterian

Arch Street, N. 18th & Arch Sts.
Bethany, S. 22d & Bainbridge Sts.

The large congregation has grown from a small mission established by John Wanamaker, the noted business man and philanthropist. It is one of the largest organizations in the city, much energy being devoted to institutional work. Its Sunday school is presided over by Mr. Wanamaker.

Calvary, Locust near S. 15th St.

Chambers - Wylie Memorial, S. Broad near Spruce St.

Second Church, Walnut & S. 21st Sts.

United Presbyterian

Second Church, Race near N. 16th St.

Protestant Episcopal

Advocate, N. 18th & Diamond Sts.
Holy Apostles, S. 21st & Christian Sts.

Holy Trinity, S. 21st & Walnut Sts. Its rector is Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, noted as a preacher and worker in sociology.

St. Andrew's, S. 8th near Spruce St.

St. Clement's, N. 20th & Cherry Sts.

St. Elizabeth's, S. 16th & Mifflin Sts.

St. James', S. 22d & Walnut Sts. Noted for the wonderful vested boy choir.

St. Mark's, S. 16th & Locust Sts. In the Lady Chapel is found a wonderful altar brought from Italy.

St. Stephen's, S. 10th near Chestnut St. Noted for its music and for its great institutional work.

Reformed Episcopal

Christ Memorial, S. 43d & Chestnut Sts. A fine specimen of church architecture.

Reformed (English)

Christ Church, Green near N. 16th St.

Heidelberg, N. 10th & Oxford Sts.

Roman Catholic

Cathedral of St. Peter & St. Paul, N. 18th and Race Sts. One of the largest churches in the city, in which there are notable moral paintings and a crucifixion by Brumidi. Its services are usually presided over by the archbishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. E. F. Prendergast, D. D.

Gesu, N. 18th & Stiles Sts. One of the leading churches of the city presided over by priests of the Society of Jesuits.

St. John the Evangelist, S. 13th between Chestnut and Market Sts.

St. Peter's, N. 5th St. & Girard Ave. One of the noted German Catholic churches of the city.

Unitarian

First Church, Chestnut St. between S. 21st & S. 22d Sts.

Spring Garden Street, Girard Ave. near N. 15th St.

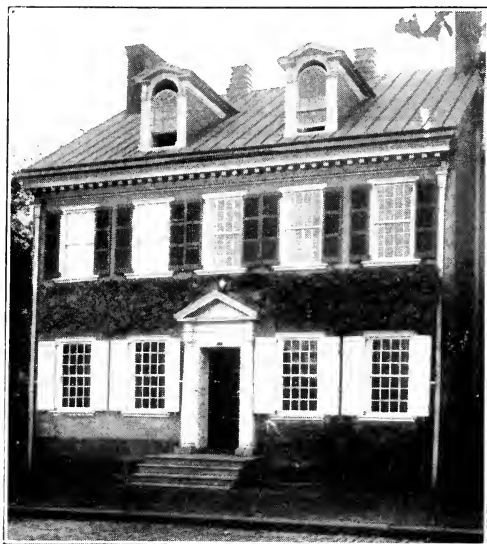
Universalist

Church of the Messiah, N. Broad St. & Montgomery Ave.

HOSPITALS AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES

Baptist Orphanage, 48th St. & Thomas Ave. Here are cared for not only orphans of Baptist parentage but other worthy children.

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, S. 22d St. between Walnut & Locust Sts. Devoted to the care of children's diseases exclusively.



Morris House, Germantown
Page 116

Chinese Dispensary, 918 Race St. An institution for the sick among the Chinese population of the city.

Christ Church Hospital, in Fairmount Park, an institution partially under the care of the Episcopal Church.

College Settlement, 437 Christian St. & 502 S. Front St. Provides amusement and educational centers for the children of the poor in this section of the city.

Elkins, William

L., Masonic Orphanage for Girls, 4301 N. Broad St. A home for girls, children of members of the Masonic fraternity.

Episcopal Hospital, N. Front St. & Lehigh Ave. Maintained by the Episcopal Church; cares for all classes of patients irrespective of church affiliation.

Forrest, Edwin, Home for Aged and Infirm Actors and Actresses, at Holmesburg. This institution is maintained by an income left by the late Edwin Forrest, the noted tragedian, as a home for worthy members of the theatrical profession.

German Hospital, Corinthian & Girard Aves. Maintained by German Lutherans, although it cares for the sick of any religious persuasion.

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, N. 15th St. north of Race St. Under the care of the Homeopathic School of Medicine, as is also the **Childrens' Homeopathic Hospital**, Thompson & Franklin Sts., and the **Women's Homeopathic Hospitals**, at 739 S. Broad St. and at N. 20th St. & Susquehanna Ave.

Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children, S. 44th St. & Baltimore Ave. A home for crippled children of both sexes, under the care of the Episcopal church.

House of the Good Shepherd, N. 35th St. & Fairmount Ave. A house of refuge for unfortunate girls and women, maintained by the Roman Catholic Church, without respect to nation or creed.

Jefferson Maternity Hospital, Washington Sq. Maintained in connection with Jefferson Medical College.

Jefferson Medical College Hospital, S. 10th & Walnut Sts.

Jewish Hospital, York & Tabor Roads. Maintained by the Hebrews of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Keeley Institute, 812 N. Broad St. A retreat for those suffering from alcoholism.

Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, 3333 N. Broad St.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, N. 18th & Cherry Sts. A general hospital for the care of diseases of all kinds.

Methodist Episcopal Home, in Fairmount Park. A home for the aged, maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Broad & Wolf Sts. Under the direction of the Methodist Church, where diseases of all kinds are cared for.

Municipal Hospital, on the outskirts of the city, is the city hospital for contagious diseases of all kinds.

Odd Fellows' Home, N. 17th & Tioga Sts. For the aged of the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

Pennsylvania Hospital, S. 8th & Spruce Sts. One of the oldest institutions of its kind in the city, chartered in 1751; first in America devoted to the relief of the sick. There is a statue of William Penn in the garden and, in one of the rooms, West's painting, "Christ Healing the Sick."

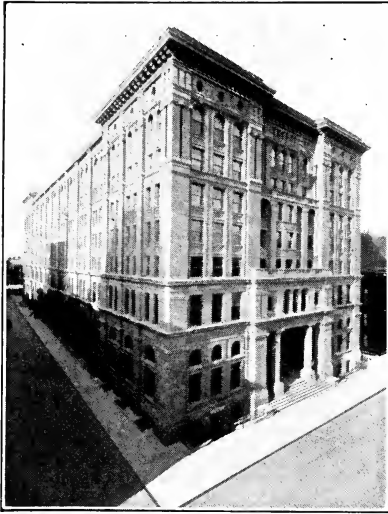
Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane (locally known as Kirkbride's). A large institution for the care of the mentally weak of both sexes.

Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, Saunders & Powelton Aves. Here worthy blind women are cared for and taught to maintain themselves, at least partly, by useful employment.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy. This large home for the deaf and dumb of both sexes is a most interesting place to visit.

Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 419 S. 15th St. Poor and destitute children find homes and suitable employment through this society.

Philadelphia General Hospital, S. 34th & Pine Sts. Maintained by the city; contains wards for the care of general hospital cases and a department for the care of indigent insane



The Bourse

**S. 4th, S. 5th, between Market and Chestnut
Streets
Page 106**

of the city. A portion of this institution is also used as an alms-house for the city's poor.

Philadelphia Lying-in Charity Hospital, N. 11th & Cherry Sts. For the care of unfortunate women who have not the means to go to pay hospitals.

Presbyterian Hospital, N. 39th St. & Powelton Ave. An institution maintained by the Presbyterian Church for the reception and care of accident cases and general medical and surgical cases.

Rush Hospital for Consumptives, N. 33d & Lancaster Ave.

St. Agnes' Hospital, Broad & Mifflin Sts. A large general

hospital under the care of the Roman Catholic church.

Salvation Army. At a number of centers in congested districts it cares for the poor.

Society for Organizing Charity, 419 S. 15th St. Keeps in touch with the worthy poor of the city, relieves their distress with clothing and food, obtains positions for those out of work, and assists the Philadelphia Bureau of Charities in its work.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1627 Chestnut St. The object of this society is the enforcement of the laws relating to the protection of, and the prevention of cruelty to, animals. It maintains an ambulance service for the removal of dead and injured animals from the highways and other places.

University Hospital, S. 34th & Spruce Sts. An institution forming a part of the University of Pennsylvania but receiving patients from all walks in life.

Volunteers of America. This organization also looks out for the welfare of the poor of the city.

Widener Memorial Training School for Crippled Children, N. Broad St. & Olney Ave. An institution founded and maintained by P. A. B. Widener, a Philadelphia millionaire and philanthropist, for the treatment and education of crippled

children of both sexes. The houses and grounds are kept up beautifully.

Wills Hospital, Race St. near N. 18th St. Devoted to the care of patients suffering from diseases of the eyes.

Young Men's Christian Association. This organization maintains a number of buildings, the principal one being on Arch St. between Broad & N. 15th Sts. It provides religious, educational, and athletic advantages for its members, as well as rooming privileges.

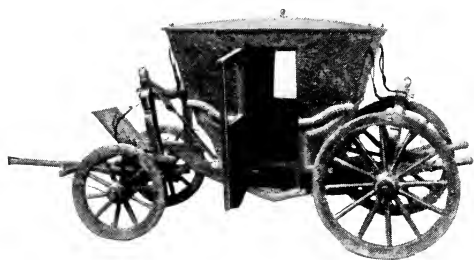
Young Women's Christian Association, N. 18th & Arch Sts. Here young women may find educational and athletic classes, well-kept rooms, and excellent restaurant privileges at a very moderate cost.

Other Important Philanthropic Societies: Child Labor Committee, Real Estate Trust Bldg.; Children's Country Week Association, 1602 Arch St.; Consumers League of Philadelphia, Witherspoon Bldg.; Door of Hope, 1736 N. 22d St.; House of Industry, 153 N. 7th St.; Juvenile Aid Society, 516 N. 4th St.; Legal Aid Society, Pennsylvania Bldg.; Midnight Mission, 919 Locust St.; Shut-In Society, 1710 Chestnut St.; United Hebrew Charities, 516 N. 4th St.; Visiting Nurses Society, 1340 Lombard St.

ENVIRONS

Germantown. Germantown and its sub-sections, Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill, are connected with the center of the city by the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading railroads, and various trolley lines. The old part of the town is literally filled with historic houses, and to the east and west and at Chestnut Hill palatial residences can be counted by the hundred. The place was founded in 1683 by a number of German Pietists and Mennonites who were persecuted in their mother country and were induced to settle in Pennsylvania through the promise of William Penn that they should worship God without interference in the manner which seemed to them best. As a result many sects having peculiar beliefs and forms of worship established themselves in Germantown; among which were the Dunkards and Mennonites, which still flourish, particularly in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1688 Quakers of Germantown made the first anti-slavery protest in America.

David Rittenhouse, astronomer, philosopher, and patriot, was born and spent his boyhood in Germantown. His father managed the first paper mill in America, the machinery of which was operated by the sparkling waters of Paper Mill Run. The first structure was destroyed by a flood during David



William Penn's Coach

Rittenhouse's early manhood, but was rebuilt through the aid of the fellow townsmen of his father on an appeal from General Washington, in which the importance of the mill was strenuously urged. This old mill still stands on the banks of the stream,

and the little settlement is still called "Rittenhouse Town." The Mariner's Quadrant was invented in Germantown by Thomas Godfrey in 1730. The first German press in America was set up here in 1738. The first Bible printed in a European tongue was published in Germantown in 1743.

Chew House, Main & Johnson Sts., Germantown. Around this famous old colonial mansion raged the Battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777. A part of the Continental Army, in pursuit of the British forces, forced the British Colonel Musgrave to take refuge in the Chew mansion with his troops after a sharp fight.

The old house still bears the marks of the American shot and shell. The cars running north on 13th St., marked Germantown or Chestnut Hill, pass directly by the house and grounds.

Morris House. This beautiful and well preserved colonial mansion on Germantown Ave., near School Lane, was built in 1772. Washington lived here in 1793 and 1794.

Germantown Avenue. It is on Germantown Ave. that the most interesting historic places are to be found. They begin at Wayne Junction and extend to Mount Airy. At the corner of Fisher's Lane is Hood's Cemetery, originally known as the "Lower Burying Ground"; it was one of the two first public burial places in the town, "negroes" only being excluded. Here are buried many famous persons, including General Agnew, the British commander who was killed during the battle of Germantown. Directly opposite the Soldiers' Monument is the house used as the Executive Mansion during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1793-94, where President Washington carried on the business of the government for a year.

One door above is a quaint structure occupied almost uninterruptedly for nearly two centuries by members of the Ashmead family, but for a short time used by Count Zinzendorf and his lovely daughters as a Moravian school, which was afterward

removed to Bethlehem. At Lafayette St. is an open green, in the rear of which is a large brown structure surmounted by a high steeple. This is the old borough Town Hall, and in the tower is a clock the bell of which replaced the old Liberty Bell of Independence Hall.

The oldest stone house in Germantown is on Germantown Ave., at the south side of West Walnut Lane. The house was built at three different periods, the first about 1690. During the battle of Germantown, this house was used as a hospital for British officers and soldiers, and their blood still stains the floor of the second story, where they were laid when brought in from the battlefield. On July 25, 1825, General Lafayette gave a public reception here. Below, on the east side of Germantown Ave., north of High St., is the old Pastorius house, occupied by Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown, in 1683. Just above Herman St., on the east side of Germantown Ave., is the Mennonite Church, the first in America. The present structure, which is a modest one-story affair, was built in 1770, and in front of it, behind a wall separating it from the street, lay the man who shot and mortally wounded General Agnew during the latter part of the battle of Germantown.

A low, dressed-stone house stands on the northwest corner of Germantown Ave. & Washington Lane, which was built close upon two centuries ago by a Jaussen, who was an ancestor of the Johnson family which now own and occupy it. Here for a time dwelt Peter Keyser, a Mennonite preacher, who knew his Bible so thoroughly that he could repeat it from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis to the last verse in Revelations without making a single mistake. During the battle of Germantown at this point, while the fog was heavy, Americans mistook Americans for foes, and many of them were killed before the mistake was discovered.

On the east side, just above Washington Lane, is the Concord or Old Ax Burying Ground, in which Revolutionary and British soldiers are buried. The Billmeyer house stands at the northeast corner of Germantown Ave. and Upsal St. On the steps of this mansion General Washington stood during the battle of Germantown and directed the course of the fight. On the same side, a few hundred yards north, just above Sharkneck St., is the old Dunkard or Brethren Church. Here was established the first congregation of this faith in America, and because the first church, a log structure, was built by subscription, that section became known as Beggartown. In the church building now standing were stored, during the Revolu-



Abraham Lincoln
Fairmount Park
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tion, a large number of unbound copies of the edition of the Saur Bible, now so rare. These were seized by the British and used as wads for their guns and as bedding for their horses.

Pelham. The handsome character of the structures, the winding roads, and the general park-like appearance of this property make it well worth a visit.

Valley Forge. Twenty-three miles from Philadelphia. Here were the winter quarters of the Continental army in 1777-78, and the old breastworks and other remains of the army's occupation are still to be seen. The house used by Washington as headquarters, having been restored,

is now being used as a museum.

Along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are beautiful suburban towns extending in almost unbroken succession: Overbrook, Merion, Wynnewood, Ardmore, Haverford, (site of Haverford College, one of the most noted of the Quaker educational institutions), Bryn Mawr (noted for its great women's college), Radnor, St. David, Wayne, Strafford, Devon, Berwyn, Daylesford, and Paoli, near which is a battlefield of the Revolutionary War, on which General Anthony Wayne distinguished himself.

The residence towns of Fernwood, Lansdowne, Clifton, Morton, Swarthmore (where is located Swarthmore College and preparatory school, a prominent Quaker institution), Wallingford, Media, Elwyn (at which is the Pennsylvania School for Feeble Minded), Williamson School (free trades school for boys and young men), Glen Mills (House of Refuge for boys and girls), and West Chester are reached by the Central Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio main line, and the Maryland Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extend through Darby, Glenolden, Norwood, Moore, Ridley Park, Chester, and Wilmington, Del.

The old town of Frankford (now a part of the city), Bridesburg (where is located the United States Arsenal), Holmesburg, (the House of Correction, Philadelphia's penal institution for short-term offenders), Tacony and Torresdale, where may be seen one of the largest filtration plants in the world, are on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Manayunk, Conshohocken, Norristown, and Valley Forge are reached by the main line of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway and the Schuylkill Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

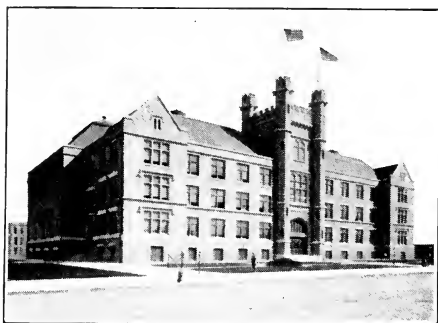
The New York and Bethlehem divisions of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway extend through beautiful residence sections among the Cheltenham Hills: Ogontz, Elkins Park, Jenkintown, Noble, and Lansdale.

Camden, N. J. Although in another state, Camden is only about five minutes by ferry from the wholesale district of Philadelphia. It is an industrial city of importance, prominent among its industries being chemical works, Victrola works, furniture factories, machine shops, soap works, and steel pen-making. All the railroads from the seaside resorts and from nearly all the New Jersey towns have their terminals in Camden. Population about 95,000.

Burlington, N. J., on the Delaware River (19 miles from Philadelphia), is one of the oldest towns in New Jersey and full of interest to the tourist. Reached by train or trolley from ft. Market St. and by boat from ft. Chestnut St.

Bordentown, N. J., on the Delaware River (29 miles from Philadelphia), is one of New Jersey's historic places; for a number of years the home of Admiral Charles Stewart, "Old Ironsides" of the United States navy, on whose estate dwelt the mother of the Irish leader, Charles Stewart Parnell. To Bordentown came, in 1816, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Naples and Spain, to live as Comte de Survilliers after his dethronement. He occupied a mansion that is still standing, though in a dilapidated condition. Another famous resident of Bordentown was Prince Murat, nephew of Napoleon and Joseph, a son of Prince Joachim Murat, King of the Sicilies. Reached by train or trolley from ft. Market St. and by boat from ft. Chestnut St.

Gloucester, N. J., (4 miles from Camden), a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, famed for the quality of its "planked" shad, a delicacy which epicureans love, and which brings thousands to Gloucester every season. At Gloucester is the largest shad fishery on the river, and, when this toothsome fish is on its annual journey to the spawning grounds,



N. E. Manual Training School
N. 8th Street and Lehigh Ave.
Page 84

multitudes go purposely to Gloucester to witness the hauling in of the huge seine, the largest of the kind in the United States. During the month of May and the first two weeks in June, the United States Fish Commissioner's steamer, "Fish Hawk," usually anchors at Gloucester, for the purpose of hatching shad eggs to be deposited in the river.

Admission to this vessel is free, and her apparatus and methods are interesting. Reached by rail from ft. Market and ft. Chestnut Sts., and by ferry from ft. South St., Philadelphia.

Red Bank, N. J., just below Gloucester, once well patronized as a summer resort, but now best remembered as a Revolutionary battle ground, where, on October 21, 1777, a British force of 1,200 Hessians, under Count Donop, was repulsed with great loss by the American garrison of Fort Mercer. The old earthworks can still be traced and, a marble monument marks the battleground.

Atlantic City, N. J. This popular resort is built on an island seven miles from the mainland, the intervening space a salt marsh, continuously refreshed by the tides from the Atlantic Ocean. Consequently the air, impregnated with salt, is at all times invigorating.

A great steel esplanade, called the Boardwalk, which extends along the entire ocean front of the city, is one of Atlantic City's most distinctive features. For nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles it has a width of 60 feet, for an additional $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 40 feet; the height is 12 feet above the sand, the length 5 miles; the cost, \$250,000. Upon this greatest of all the world's promenades, city meets city, and the world proves small.

Elegant displays of art and bric-a-brac are shown in stores of large proportions; magnificent hotels, theaters featuring the best metropolitan attractions, and all forms of legitimate amusements are to be found side by side on its wide avenues. Fronting the esplanade there project far out into the ocean amusement piers of unequalled extent and attractiveness.

With a permanent population approximating 50,000, this great resort during the season in July and August frequently

accommodates half a million people. It is the most cosmopolitan resort in the world. Although 60 miles from Philadelphia, many persons commute to and from this city every day in summer, and not a few during the entire year. Reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad from Broad St. station and from ft. Market St., and by Philadelphia & Reading Railway from ft. Chestnut St., also by Pennsylvania electric line from ft. Market St.

Ocean City, N. J. Projected originally as a camp-meeting site, Ocean City has developed into one of the leading resorts of the southern New Jersey coast. Situated much as Atlantic City is, upon an island 7 miles long, it is entirely surrounded by salt water.

Like Atlantic City, Ocean City prides itself upon its boardwalk, which extends along the ocean front of the city. It is bordered on the land side by stores and amusement places catering to those who prefer quieter forms of pleasure than are customary at Atlantic City. Reached by Pennsylvania Railroad from Broad St. station during summer months and all the year from ft. Market St. and by Philadelphia & Reading Railway from ft. Chestnut St.

Sea Isle City, N. J. Lying on the next beach south of Ocean City, this well-known old resort attracts many during the summer season by reason of the fact that it is purely a seaside town, with but few of the cosmopolitan features of the larger resorts. It offers fine sea fishing and surf bathing during the summer and early fall. Reached by Pennsylvania Railroad from Broad St. station during summer months, and all the year from ft. Market St., and by Philadelphia & Reading Railway from ft. Chestnut St.

Five Mile Beach, N. J. Wildwood, Anglesea, North Wildwood, Holly Beach, and Wildwood Crest form a quintette of resorts occupying the whole of the Five Mile Beach. They are joined together by a continuous electric line and by a wide boardwalk, which ranks a close second to Atlantic City's famed promenade, and fronts directly on one of the hardest and widest beaches in the world.

Wildwood, N. J., itself is the metropolis of this cluster of seaside towns. With many fine hotels and amusement places, and with stores of almost metropolitan character, Wildwood offers a splendid place in which to spend a week, a month or the whole year, for like Atlantic City and Cape May, it keeps open house during the entire year.

Anglesea, N. J., is the headquarters for deep-sea fishermen from all sections.



Masonic Temple
N. Broad and Filbert Streets
 Page 40

Holly Beach, N. J.
 is distinctively a cottage settlement.

Wildwood Crest, N. J. is a cottage and hotel settlement, offering both sea and bay boating, fishing, and kindred amusements. Reached by Pennsylvania Railroad from Broad St. station during summer months, and all the year from ft. Market St. and by Philadelphia & Reading Railway from ft. Chestnut St.

Cape May, N. J.
 Few resorts in the world have stood the test of time like

Cape May. Recognized almost a century ago as an ideal seashore point for pleasure and recreation, it has taken a new impetus through the completion of improvements which have more than quadrupled its area, and include the new Hotel Cape May and many beautiful cottages in new Cape May.

The fine ocean boulevard, 60 feet wide, extending to Sewell's Point, and thence around the harbor of Washington St., for a distance of 5 miles, provides a matchless drive, which at no point is more than 100 feet from high tide. Parallel to the drive, and extending its full length on the ocean front, is a boardwalk, 20 feet in width, and just high enough above the waves to clear the average storm tide. This ocean promenade is unique in the fact that it is actually at the ocean's edge, and from every inch of it there is an unobstructed view of the mighty Atlantic. The new land-locked harbor has a water front of 5 miles, and an average depth of 35 feet. It is connected with the ocean by a government-built inlet, 850 feet wide and 30 feet in depth.

It is large enough to accommodate in perfect safety all the pleasure craft of the Atlantic Coast, and it is said that a dozen warships could maneuver within its confines. Reached by

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